

## Evaluation of the judicial systems (2020 - 2022)

#### Norway

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#### Reference data 2020 (01/01/2020 - 31/12/2020)

#### Start/end date of the data collection campaign : 19/03/2021 - 01/10/2021

#### **Objective**:

The CEPEJ decided, at its 35th plenary meeting, to launch the nineth evaluation cycle 2020 – 2022, focused on 2020 data. The CEPEJ wishes to use the methodology developed in the previous cycles to get, with the support of its national correspondents' network, a general evaluation of the judicial systems in the 47 member states of the Council of Europe as well as three observer states (Israel, Morocco and Kazakhstan). This will enable policy makers and judicial practitioners to take account of such unique information when carrying out their activities.

The present questionnaire was adapted by the Working group on evaluation of judicial systems (CEPEJ-GT-EVAL) in view of the previous evaluation cycles and considering the comments submitted by CEPEJ members, observers, experts and national correspondents. The aim of this exercise is to increase awareness of judicial systems in the participating states, to compare the functioning of judicial systems in their various aspects, as well as to have a better knowledge of the trends of the judicial organisation in order to help improve the efficiency of justice. The evaluation questionnaire and the analysis of the results becomes a genuine tool in favour of public policies on justice, for the sake of the European citizens.

#### Instruction :

The ways to use the application and to answer the questions are guided by two main documents:

- -User manual
- -Explanatory note

While the explanatory note gives definitions and explanations on the CEPEJ evaluation questionnaire and the methodology needed for replying, the User manual is a tool to help you navigate through this application. You can download the Explanatory note as a whole on the CEPEJ website. The specific explanations are also accessible for each question within this application under the tab "Explanatory note". This will serve as immediate consultation tool when answering questions. In case you have any questions related to these documents or on the use of the application, please do not hesitate to contact the Secretariat.

## 1.General and financial information

#### 1.1.Demographic and economic data

### 1.1.1Inhabitants and economic general information

#### 001. Number of inhabitants (if possible on 1 January of the reference year +1)

[ 5 391 369 ]

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Comments January 1. 2021

# 002. Total of annual public expenditure at state level and where appropriate, public expenditure at regional or federal entity level (in $\in$ )

	Amount
State or federal level	184 877 025 490
	[]NA []NAP
Regional / federal entity level (total for all regions / federal entities)	r 3374
	[]NA [X]NAP

Comments State or federal level: same as reported to Eurostat.

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### 003. Per capita GDP (in $\in$ ) in current prices for the reference year

[ 59 159 ]

Comments Measured in the national currancy, GDP per capita fell by approximately 5 percent from 2018 to 2020. The kroner has depceciated significantly against the euro in the same periode. This explains the significant reduction in GDP per capita when it is measured in euroes. Source: Statistics Norway

### 004. Average gross annual salary (in $\in$ ) for the reference year

[54784]

Comments Source: Statistics Norway

# 005. Exchange rate of national currency (non-Euro zone) in $\in$ on 1 January of the reference year +1

[ 10.7258 ] Allow decimals : 5 [ ] NAP

Comments Year average for 2021. Source: The Central Bank of Norway

### A1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

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Sources: The Central Bank of Norway
Statistics Norway
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### 1.1.2Budgetary data concerning judicial system

006. Annual (approved and implemented) public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts, in  $\in$  (without the budget of the public prosecution services and without the budget of legal aid). If you cannot separate the budget allocated to the courts from the budget of public prosecution

services and/or the one allocated to legal aid, please go to question 7. If you are able to answer this question 6, please answer NA to question 7.

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
TOTAL - Annual public budget allocated to the functioning	269 387 937	265 093 726
of all courts $(1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7)$	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[]NA []NAP
1. Annual public budget allocated to (gross) salaries	F 1 NYA	179 000 000
	[]NA [X]NAP	[]NA []NAP
2. Annual public budget allocated to computerisation (2.1 +		22 712 808
2.2)	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[]NA []NAP
2.1 Investments in computerisation		
	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
2.2 Maintenance of the IT equipment of courts		
	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
3. Annual public budget allocated to justice expenses		
(expertise, interpretation, etc.)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
4. Annual public budget allocated to court buildings		48 900 000
(maintenance, operating costs)	[] NA [X] NAP	[]NA []NAP
5. Annual public budget allocated to investments in new		0
(court) buildings	[] NA [X] NAP	[]NA []NAP
6. Annual public budget allocated to training		637 187
	[] NA [X] NAP	[]NA []NAP
7. Other (please specify)	<u> </u>	13 843 730
	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[]NA []NAP

Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided. If the annual public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts, please indicate the main reasons for the differences: As of I January 2017 all expenses related to pension was transferred from the Norwegian Public Sector Pension Fund to each and every part of Public Sector. Expenses related to the judiciary was transferred to the Norwegian Court Administration. Please note that the figures for the approved and implemented budget and corresponding subcategories includes the ordinary first instance courts, the secondary courts, the Supreme court and the Land Consolidation Courts. The subcategories for the years 2014, 2016, and 2018 do not include figures for the Supreme court. The subcategories are therefore not fully comparable over time.

007. If you cannot answer question 6 because you cannot isolate the public budget allocated to courts from the budget allocated to public prosecution services and/or the one allocated to legal aid, please fill in only the appropriate line in the table according to your system:

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
Total annual public budget allocated to all courts and the		
public prosecution services together	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP

Total annual public budget allocated to all courts and legal aid together	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
Total annual public budget allocated to all courts, public prosecution services and legal aid together	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP

Comments - Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided. If the annual public budget actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget, please indicate the main reasons for the differences:

# 008. Are litigants in general required to pay a court fee to initiate a proceeding at a court of general jurisdiction:

	Litigants required to pay a court fee to initiate a proceeding at a court of general jurisdiction ?
for criminal cases	<ul> <li>( ) Yes, at the beginning of the procedure</li> <li>( ) Yes, at a later stage</li> <li>( X ) No</li> </ul>
for other than criminal cases	<ul> <li>(X) Yes, at the beginning of the procedure</li> <li>( ) Yes, at a later stage</li> <li>( ) No</li> </ul>

If there are exceptions to the obligation to pay these court fees, could you please provide comments on those exceptions?

#### 008-1. Please briefly present the methodology of calculation of these court fees:

- Pursuant to the Court Fee Act, the methodology of calculation of court fees is based on a fixed basic court fee, which is frequently adjusted by law. The Court Fee Act then defines how many basic court fees the plaintiff has to pay depending on the case category and the length of court hearings.

008-2. The amount of court fees requested to commence an action for 3000€ debt recovery:

[ [ X ] NA [ ] NAP ]

#### Comments

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009. Annual income of court fees received by the State (in  $\in$ ):

[ 30 130 742 ] [ ] NA

[ ] NAP

Comments The observed decrease is explained by the reduced number of cases and the fact that the krone has depreciated against the euro since 2018.

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### 012. Annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid, in $\in$ .

	TOTAL	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
TOTAL - Annual approved public budget	146 062 242	94 047 682	52 014 559
allocated to legal aid $(12.1 + 12.2)$	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
anocated to legal and $(12.1 \pm 12.2)$	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
12.1 for cases brought to court (court fees			
and/or legal representation)	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
and/or regar representation/	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
12.2 for cases not brought to court (legal			
advice, ADR and other legal services)	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
auvice, ADX and outer legal services)	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP

Comments

# 012-1. Annual implemented public budget allocated to legal aid, in $\in$ .

	TOTAL	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
TOTAL - Annual implemented public budget	132 027 581	83 909 824	48 117 756
	[] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
allocated to legal aid $(12-1.1 + 12-1.2)$	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
12-1.1 for cases brought to court (court fees			
and/or legal representation)	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
12-1.2 for cases not brought to court (legal			
advice, ADR and other legal services)	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP

If the public budget actually implemented regarding legal aid is different from the annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid, please indicate the main reasons for the differences:

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### 012-2. Does legal aid include:

	Legal aid includes:
Coverage of court fees	( ) Yes
	(X)No []NAP
Exemption from court fees	(X)Yes

Comments

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### 012-3. Do legal aid budgets indicated in Q12 and Q12-1 include:

Amount calculated/estimated included

Coverage of court fees	( ) Yes
	(X)No []NAP
Exemption from court fees	(X)Yes
	( ) No [ ] NAP

Comments

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# 013. Annual (approved and implemented) public budget allocated to the public prosecution services, in $\in$ .

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
Total annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services, in € (including 13.1)	27 676 537 []NA []NAP	27 655 150 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
13.1. Annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided. Moreover, if the annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget, please indicate the main reasons for the differences: No funds are specifically allocated for the training of prosecutors

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# 014. Authorities formally responsible for the budgets allocated to the courts (multiple options possible):

	Preparation of the total court budget	Adoption/approval of the total court budget	Management and allocation of the budget among the courts	Evaluation of the use of the budget at a national level
Ministry of Justice	(X) Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	( ) No	(X) No []NAP	(X) No []NAP	(X) No []NAP
Other ministry	(X) Yes () No	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( ) Yes (X) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No
	[]NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP
Parliament	( ) Yes	(X) Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	(X) No	( ) No [] NAP	(X) No []NAP	(X) No []NAP
Supreme Court	( ) Yes	() Yes	( ) Yes	() Yes
	(X) No [] NAP	(X) No [] NAP	(X) No []NAP	(X) No []NAP
High Judicial Council	( ) Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No
Courts	( ) Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	(X) No	(X) No [] NAP	(X) No ] NAP	(X) No ] NAP

Inspection body	( ) Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes	(X) Yes
	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No	() No
	] NAP	[]NAP	] NAP	[] NAP
Other	(X) Yes	( ) Yes	(X) Yes	( ) Yes
	() No	(X) No	() No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[]NAP	[] NAP	[]NAP

Comments - If "Other Ministry" and/or "Inspection body" and/or "Other", please specify:

# 014-0. What are the criteria used to allocate financial resources among courts? Furthermore, please select maximum three main criteria of allocation

	Criteria used	Main criteria
Previous years' budget costs	[X]	[X]
Special needs assessment	[X]	[X]
Number of judges/non judges' staff	[X]	[X]
Number of incoming cases	[ X ]	[]
Number of pending cases	[ X ]	[]
Number of resolved cases	[]	[]
Other	[]	[]

[] NAP

Comments - If "Other", please specify

#### 014-1. Who is entrusted with responsibilities related to the budget within a first instance court?

	Preparation of the budget	Arbitration and allocation of the budget	Day to day management of the budget	Evaluation and control of the use of the budget
Court President and/or judge(s)	( ) Yes ( X ) No	(X)Yes ()No	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Head of court administration and/or	(X)Yes	(X) Yes	(X)Yes	(X)Yes
non-judges	( ) No [] NAP	( ) No [ ] NAP	( ) No [] NAP	( ) No [] NAP
Mixed body (judge(s) and non-	(X)Yes	(X)Yes	(X)Yes	(X)Yes
judge(s))	( ) No [ ] NAP	( ) No	( ) No [ ] NAP	( ) No [ ] NAP
Other	( ) Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	(X)No	(X)No	(X)No	(X)No ] NAP

Comments - If "Other", please specify. If the responsibilities are different depending on the type/instance of courts, please answer the question for the first instance court of general jurisdiction and describe the differences in the comment box:

#### A2. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: The Norwegian Ministry of Justice and Public Security and The Norwegian Court Administration

### 1.1.3Budgetary data concerning the whole justice system

015-1. Annual (approved and implemented) public budget allocated to the whole justice system, in € (this global budget includes the judicial system budget - see 15-2 and other elements of the justice system - see 15-3)

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
Total annual public budget allocated to the whole justice	1 353 848 943	1 329 423 737
system in €	[] NA [] NAP	[]NA []NAP

Comments - Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided above and specify if a large portion of the budget allocated to the whole justice system comes from an international organisation. Moreover, if the annual public budget allocated to the whole justice system actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget, please indicate the main reasons for the differences: The budget for 2020 is at a lower level in 2020 compared to 2018 measured in euros. This is due to changes in the exchange rate. The budget for 2020 is higher than in 2018 measured in Norwegian kroner. The source is the approved budget from 1 January 2020 and the central government accounts for 2020.

### 015-2. Elements of the judicial system budget (Q6, Q7, Q12, Q13)

	Included
Courts	(X)Yes ()No []NAP
Legal aid	(X)Yes ()No []NAP
Public prosecution services	(X)Yes ()No []NAP

Comments The Norwegian organization of the public prosecution services is based on three levels. The first tier of prosecutors is integrated within the police. Each police district is set up with prosecutorial units or departments. The second tier of prosecutors consists of the Regional Public Prosecution Offices. The Director of Public Prosecutions forms the last and topmost tier. Please note that the figures above do not include the prosecuting activities performed by emplyees in the police. The police has one budget, and it is not possible to destinguish between costs relating to general police services and prosecuting activities.

#### 015-3. Other budgetary elements

	Included
Prison system	(X)Yes
	( ) No
	[] NAP

Probation services	(X)Yes
	( ) No [ ] NAP
High Judicial Council	(X) Yes
	( ) No [ ] NAP
High Prosecutorial Council	( ) Yes
	( ) No [X] NAP
Constitutional court	( ) Yes ( ) No
	[X]NAP
Judicial management body	( ) Yes ( ) No
	[X]NAP
State advocacy	( ) Yes ( X ) No
	[]NAP
Enforcement services	( ) Yes ( X ) No
	[]NAP
Notariat	() Yes
	(X)No []NAP
Forensic services	() Yes
	(X)No []NAP
Judicial protection of juveniles	(X)Yes
	( ) No [ ] NAP
Functioning of the Ministry of Justice	(X)Yes
	( ) No [ ] NAP
Refugees and asylum seekers services	(X)Yes
	( ) No [ ] NAP
Immigration Service	(X)Yes
	( ) No []NAP
Some police services (e.g. : transfer, investigation, prisoners' security)	(X)Yes
	( ) No [ ] NAP
Other	( ) Yes
	(X)No

If "Other", please specify:

# A3. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: The Norwegian Ministry of Justice and Public Security

### 1.2. Organisation and management of courts and public prosecution services

015-4. Please describe who has responsibilities for the management of individual courts, what management roles they have, what is their status and their position in the organisational hierarchy of the court concerned.

- The Norwegian Courts Administration (NCA) administers the ordinary courts and the land consolidation courts. This means The Supreme Court, 6 courts of appeal, 23 district courts and 19 land consolidation courts.

The NCA's purpose is to enable the courts to deal with challenges presented before them. This is done for instance by providing the support necessary for judges and staff to carry out their roles and to deliver justice efficiently and effectively. The NCA covers a steering role as well as carrying out the administrative and support for the courts. The NCA also holds a superior employer function and works to increase public confidence in the courts.

Max characters value : 10 000

# 015-5. Please describe who has responsibilities for the management of individual public prosecution offices, what management roles they have, what is their status and their position in the organisational hierarchy of the office concerned.

- The prosecuting authority in Norway has three levels:

The Attorney General The public prosecutors The prosecuting authority in the police

The first two levels constitute the Higher Prosecuting Authority. The overall responsibility for all criminal proceedings - in the police as well as in the Higher Prosecuting Authority - lies with the Attorney General.

The prosecuting authority is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Justice.

Max characters value : 10 000

### 2.Access to justice and all courts

2.1.Legal Aid

#### 2.1.1Scope of legal aid

### 016. Does legal aid apply to:

Criminal cases C

Other than criminal cases

Representation in court	(X) Yes	(X) Yes	
	( ) No	( ) No	
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	
Legal advice, ADR and other legal services	(X) Yes	(X) Yes	
	( ) No	( ) No	
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	

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# 016-1. Please briefly describe the organisation of the legal aid system in your country both before going to court and during court proceedings.

- Free legal aid is legal assistance that is fully or partially covered by the state. Free legal aid includes both free legal advice and free litigation. Free legal advice is guidance and assistance in legal issues outside of court. Free litigation is legal aid in cases that go to court.

Private individuals can in some cases have their legal expenses paid in full or in part by the state. In some types of cases, anyone can get free legal aid. In other cases, it is income and wealth that determines whether you fall under the scheme.

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018. Can legal aid be granted for the fees that are related to the enforcement of judicial decisions (e.g. fees of an enforcement agent)?

( ) Yes

( X ) No

[] NAP

If yes, please specify:

019. Can legal aid be granted for other costs (different from those mentioned in questions 16 to 18, e.g. fees of technical advisors or experts, costs of other legal professionals (notaries), travel costs etc.)?

	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
Legal aid granted for other costs	(X) Yes	(X) Yes
	( ) No [ ] NA [ ] NAP	( ) No [ ] NA [ ] NAP

Comments - If yes, please specify:

# 2.1.2Information on legal aid

020. Please indicate the number of cases for which legal aid has been granted:

	Total	Cases brought to court	Cases not brought to court
TOTAL	63 621	<b>46 859</b>	16 762
	[]NAP	[] ] NAP	[]NAP
In criminal cases	42 131	42 131	0 []]NA
	[]NAP	[] NAP	[]NAP
In other than criminal cases	21 490	4 728	16 762
	[]NA []NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP

Comments - Please specify when appropriate: "Other than criminal cases": the decline is mainly due to two factors - fewer people are entitled to legal aid because the income level in Norway has increased since 2018; in addition, the number of asylum seekers has decreased since 2018.

The figures are the number of approved applications for free legal aid in 2020.

It is rare for several people to submit a joint application for free legal aid.

The difference between the number of granted applications for free legal aid, and the number of persons who have been granted free legal aid, is likely small.

Cases brought to court: The definition of a criminal case is in line with how this is understood in Q94 (ECHR Article 6). This means that legal aid in pre-trial detention cases are not included. Cases brought before the Land Consolidation Courts and the Municipal Conciliation Boards are not included. Cases not brought to court: 12 966 decisions were made by the County Governor. 3796 decisions were made by the the County Social Welfare Boards. The Boards are a state body and serve as a tribunal. Decisions made by the Boards are impartial and pursuant to the Child Welfare Act, The Act Relating to Municipal Health and Care Services, and the Act Relating to the Control of Communicable Diseases.

# 020-1. Please indicate the timeframes of the procedure for granting legal aid, in relation to the duration from the initial legal aid request to the final approval of the legal aid request:

	Time in days
Maximum duration prescribed in law/regulation	[]NA [X]NAP
Actual average duration	32 []NA []NAP

Comments - Please specify if the envisaged timeframe is set in a statutory law, or in other regulation. Furthermore, if different timeframes are envisaged for criminal and other than criminal cases please provide more information: The is no maximum duration for granting legal aid prescribed in law/regulation.

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# 021. In criminal cases, can individuals who do not have sufficient financial means be assisted by a free of charge (or financed by a public budget) lawyer?

	Assisted by a free of charge lawyer
Accused individuals	(X) Yes () No

Victims	(X)Yes
	( ) No

Comments - If yes, please specify: All persons who claim to have been the victim of a criminal act, or persons accused of committing a criminal act, has the right to free legal aid by law.

# 022. In criminal cases are these individuals free to choose their lawyer within the framework of the legal aid system?

	free selection of lawyer
Accused individuals	(X)Yes ()No []NAP
Victims	(X)Yes ()No []NAP

Comments

023-0. Does your country have an income and assets evaluation for granting full or partial legal aid?

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comments - Please indicate if any other criteria are taken into account for the granting of legal aid and any comment that could explain the data provided above:

## 023. If yes, please specify in the table:

	Annual income value (for one person), (in €)	Assets value (for one person), (in €)
Full legal aid to the applicant for criminal cases		
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP
Full legal aid to the applicant for other than criminal cases	22 935	9 323
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
Partial legal aid to the applicant for criminal cases		
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP
Partial legal aid to the applicant for other than criminal	22 935	9 323
cases	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP

# 024. Is it possible to refuse legal aid for lack of merit of the case (for example for frivolous action or no chance of success)?

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comments - If yes, please explain the exact criteria for denying legal aid:

### 025. Is the decision to grant or refuse legal aid taken by:

- ( ) the judge(s) dealing with the main case
- ( ) another judge or official
- ( ) an authority external to the court
- (X) several authorities (court and external bodies)

Comments

# 026. Is there a private system of legal expense insurance enabling individuals (this does not concern companies or other legal persons) to finance court proceedings?

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comments - If appropriate, please inform about the current development of such insurances in your country; is it a growing phenomenon?

# 027. Can judicial decisions direct how legal costs, paid by the parties during the procedure, will be shared:

	Judicial decisions direct how legal costs will be shared
in criminal cases	(X) Yes () No
in other than criminal cases	(X) Yes () No

Comments - If no, please specify how legal costs are distributed:

### B1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: The Norwegian Ministry of Justice and Public Security, The Norwegian Courts Administration, The Legal Aid Act, The Administration of the County Social Welfare Boards, The County Governors.

#### 2.2.Court users and victims

2.2.1Rights of the users and victims

028. Are there official internet sites/portals (e.g. Ministry of Justice, Judicial Council etc.) where general public may have free-of-charge access to the following:

	Yes, internet adresse(es)	No
Legal texts (e.g. codes, laws, regulations, etc.)	(X) www.lovdata.no	( )
Case-law of the higher court/s	(X) www.lovdata.no	( )

Information about the judicial system (organisation of courts, court proceedings, etc)	( X ) www.domstol.no	( )
Other documents (e.g. forms, downloadable forms, online registration forms)	( X ) www.domstol.no	( )

Comment - Please specify what documents and information are included in "Other documents" Various downloadable forms that are used in dealings with the courts.

Pelase see: https://www.domstol.no/en/marriage-and-inheritance/death-report-and-inheritance/forms/

# 029. Is there an obligation to provide information to the parties concerning the foreseeable timeframes of their proceedings?

(X) Yes, always

- ( ) No
- ( ) Yes, only in some specific situations

Comment - If "Yes, only in some specific situations", please specify:

# 030. Is there a public and free-of-charge information system for providing information and facilitating access to justice:

	Information system
General for citizens	[ X ] Online information [ X ] Telephone [ ] Interactive chat [ X ] In-person (physical access on site) [ X ] Other [ ] No
Specific for victims of offences	[ X ] Online information [ X ] Telephone [ ] Interactive chat [ X ] In-person (physical access on site) [ X ] Other [ ] No
Specific for minors (child-friendly systems)	<ul> <li>[X] Online information</li> <li>[X] Telephone</li> <li>[] Interactive chat</li> <li>[X] In-person (physical access on site)</li> <li>[X] Other</li> <li>[] No</li> </ul>

Comment - Please provide more information on these systems. Furthermore, please specify how this assistance is provided.

# 031. Are there special favourable arrangements to be applied, during judicial proceedings, to the following categories of vulnerable persons:

			Other specific arrangements
Victims of sexual violence/rape	(X)Yes	(X)Yes	(X)Yes
	()No	()No	()No

Victims of terrorism	(X)Yes	() Yes	( ) Yes
	( ) No	( X ) No	(X) No
Minors (witnesses or victims)	(X)Yes	(X)Yes	(X)Yes
	( ) No	( ) No	( ) No
Victims of domestic violence	( X ) Yes	(X)Yes	(X)Yes
	( ) No	( ) No	( ) No
Ethnic minorities	( X ) Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	( ) No	( X ) No	( X ) No
Persons with disabilities	(X)Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	( ) No	( X ) No	( X ) No
Juvenile offenders	(X)Yes	(X)Yes	(X)Yes
	( ) No	( ) No	( ) No
Other (e.g. victims of human trafficking, forced	(X)Yes	() Yes	(X)Yes
marriage, sexual mutilation)	( ) No	( X ) No	( ) No

Comments - If "Other vulnerable person" and/or "Other specific arrangements", please specify:

# 031-0. If there are special arrangements for minors, what are the settings / tools / facilities / practises employed to protect them when they participate in judicial proceedings?

[X] Special and child-adequate preparation for participation in trials / lawsuits (explaining in a child-friendly manner the proceedings)

[ ] Special room in court designated for child-friendly hearings

[X] Special person / team of trained professional(s) (such as psychologists) to accompany a minor throughout the proceedings

[X] Special ways to communicate and explain meaning of court decisions

[X] Interagency/multidisciplinary structure such as "Children's Houses"

[ ] Other, please specify .....

[] NAP

#### Comment

# 031-1. What are the main criteria for a minor to initiate a proceeding, take procedural actions in his/her own name or to be a witness?

	Civil proceedings	Criminal proceedings
Capacity to initiate a proceeding and take other procedural actions in his/her own name	[ X ] Age threshold [Comment]18 years [ X ] Exceptions from the	[ ] Age threshold [Comment] [ ] Exceptions from the
	threshold	threshold
	[ ] Capacity for discernment	[ ] Capacity for discernment
	[ ] Other	[X] Other

To be a witness	[ X ] Age threshold	[ ] Age threshold
	[Comment]12 years	[Comment]
	[ X ] Exceptions from the	[ ] Exceptions from the
	threshold	threshold
	[ ] Capacity for	[ ] Capacity for
	discernment	discernment
	[ ] Other	[X] Other
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP

Comment - Please specify if you selected answers "Exceptions from the threshold" and "Other". If your system distinguishes between full and limited capacity to take legal actions, please describe the basis for this differentiation (age, capacity for discernment, type of action, type of cases, other). Adults, people over the age of 18, are generally capable of litigation and can sue someone. Minors, persons under the age of 18, are only capable of litigation if it follows from a special legal provision. There are special legal provisions in cases concerning review of coercive decisions in the health and social care sector, child welfare cases, patient and user rights cases and in cases concerning participation in the military.

If a child under the age of 12 is called as a witness, the judge shall assess whether it is necessary for the child to testify. If the child is under 16 years of age, the judge decides how the interrogation is to be conducted.

In criminal cases, a person under the age of 18 has a legal guardian who can take procedural actions in the accused name.

# 031-2. If a minor cannot conduct proceedings in his/her own name, who can represent him/her in judicial proceedings?

	Civil proceedings	Criminal proceedings
Parent/legal guardian	[X] Yes, always [] Yes, except in some	[ X ] Yes, always [ ] Yes, except in some
	specific situations [ ] No [ ] NAP	specific situations [ ] No [ ] NAP
Other representative (instead of parent/legal guardian)	<ul> <li>[ ] Social care services or other public institution</li> <li>[ ] Legal professional</li> <li>[ ] Associations for</li> <li>protection of minors</li> <li>[ ] Other</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>[ ] Social care services or other public institution</li> <li>[ ] Legal professional</li> <li>[ ] Associations for</li> <li>protection of minors</li> <li>[ ] Other</li> </ul>

Comment In some criminal cases, interrogation of children under the age of 16 will be arranged. This applies, for example, in cases where the child has been subjected to sexual abuse or domestic violence. The parent or legal guardian cannot represent the child in such cases if the parent or legal guardian is the person standing accused of facilitating or performing the criminal act. If the parent or legal guardian will be appointed to the minor. The new legal guardian can conduct proceedings in the minor's name.

# 031-3. What are the different criteria for the criminal liability of minors? (multiple replies possible)

- [X] Age threshold(s)
- [ ] Capacity for discernment
- [ ] Other criteria

Comment

## 031-3-1. What is the age threshold for the criminal liability of minors?

#### Criminal liability resulting in sentence without privation of liberty (for example, educational measures)

[15]

[]NA

[] NAP

#### Criminal liability resulting in sentence of privation of liberty

[15]

[]NA []NAP

Comment - Please describe, briefly, the specifics of your system. Could you, please specify if the possibility of mitigation applies to the sanctions and how? The age threshold for criminal liability is 15 years. However, anyone under the age of 18 at the time of the criminal act can only be sentenced to prison when it is particularly required.

#### 032. Does your country allocate compensation for victims of offences?

- ( ) Yes, but only if offender is unknown
- ( ) Yes, but only if compensation could not be obtained from offender
- (X) Yes, always

( ) No

#### Comment

### 032-0. If yes, for what types of offences the compensation is allocated?

( ) For all types of offences

( X ) For some types of offences

[ ] NAP

Comment - Please specify:

#### 032-1. Is a court decision necessary in the framework of the compensation procedure?

( ) Yes

( X ) No

#### Comments

#### 032-0. If yes, for what types of offences the compensation is allocated?

( ) For all types of offences

( X ) For some types of offences

[ ] NAP

Comment - Please specify:

#### 032-1. Is a court decision necessary in the framework of the compensation procedure?

( ) Yes

( X ) No

Comments

#### 032-0. If yes, for what types of offences the compensation is allocated?

( ) For all types of offences

(X) For some types of offences

Comment - Please specify:

#### 032-1. Is a court decision necessary in the framework of the compensation procedure?

() Yes

( X ) No

Comments

#### 034. Are there studies that evaluate the recovery rate of the damages awarded by courts to victims?

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comments - If yes, please illustrate with available data concerning the recovery rate, the title of the studies, the frequency of the studies and the coordinating body:

#### 035. Do public prosecutors have a specific role with respect to victims (protection and assistance)?

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comments - If yes, please specify: The police and the prosecuting authority have an independent responsibility to take care of victims and relatives in an appropriate and good manner. This means that they must be given information about their rights, the progress of the case and its development.

# 035-1. Do public prosecutors have a specific role with respect to minor victims (protection and assistance)?

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comment - If yes, please specify: The prosecuting authority shall share information with the child welfare service and ensure that the child has a lawyer appointed. When the police investigate violence and sexual abuse of children, they carry out facilitated interrogations of the child. The police and the prosecuting authority shall inform the child via the lawyer about the development and progress of the criminal case.

036. Do victims of offences have the right to dispute a public prosecutor's decision to discontinue a case? Please verify the consistency of your answers in this question and question 105 regarding the possibility for a public prosecutor "to discontinue a case without needing a decision by a judge".

( X ) Yes

( ) No

[] NAP

Comment - If necessary, please specify:

#### 037. Is there a system for compensating users in the following circumstances:

	Number of requests for compensation	Number of condemnations	Total amount (in €)
Total	975	439	3 159 366
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
Excessive length of proceedings			
	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
Non-execution of court decisions			
	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
Wrongful arrest			
	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
Wrongful conviction			
	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
Other			
	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP

Comment - Where appropriate, please give details of the compensation procedure and the calculation method for the amount of the compensation (e.g. the amount per day for unjustified detentions or convictions):

# 2.2.2 Confidence and satisfaction of citizens with their justice system

# 038. Does your country implement surveys to measure trust in justice and satisfaction with the services delivered by the judicial system?

	National level	Court level
Surveys for judges	[ ] Annual [ X ] Other regular [ ] Ad hoc	[ ] Annual [ ] Other regular [ X ] Ad hoc
Surveys for court staff	[ ] Annual [ ] Other regular [ X ] Ad hoc	[ ] Annual [ ] Other regular [ X ] Ad hoc
Surveys for public prosecutors	[ ] Annual [ ] Other regular [ ] Ad hoc	[ ] Annual [ ] Other regular [ X ] Ad hoc
Surveys for lawyers	[ ] Annual [ ] Other regular [ X ] Ad hoc	[ ] Annual [ ] Other regular [ X ] Ad hoc
Surveys for other professionals	<ul><li>[ ] Other regular</li><li>[ ] Other regular</li><li>[ ] Ad hoc</li></ul>	<ul><li>[ ] Other regular</li><li>[ ] Other regular</li><li>[ X ] Ad hoc</li></ul>
Surveys for the parties	[ ] Annual [ ] Other regular [ ] Ad hoc	[ ] Annual [ ] Other regular [ X ] Ad hoc

Surveys for other court users (e.g. jurors, witnesses, experts, interpreters, representatives of governmental agencies, NGOs)	<ul><li>[ ] Annual</li><li>[ ] Other regular</li><li>[ ] Ad hoc</li></ul>	<ul><li>[ ] Annual</li><li>[ ] Other regular</li><li>[ X ] Ad hoc</li></ul>
Surveys for victims	[ ] Annual [ ] Other regular [ X ] Ad hoc	[ ] Annual [ ] Other regular [ X ] Ad hoc
Surveys for minors	<ul><li>[ ] Annual</li><li>[ ] Other regular</li><li>[ ] Ad hoc</li></ul>	[ ] Annual [ ] Other regular [ X ] Ad hoc
Surveys for the general public	[ X ] Annual [ ] Other regular [ ] Ad hoc	<ul><li>[ ] Annual</li><li>[ ] Other regular</li><li>[ X ] Ad hoc</li></ul>
Other not mentioned	<ul><li>[ ] Annual</li><li>[ ] Other regular</li><li>[ ] Ad hoc</li></ul>	<ul><li>[ ] Annual</li><li>[ ] Other regular</li><li>[ ] Ad hoc</li></ul>

Comment - Please, indicate the references and links to the satisfaction surveys you mentioned above:

039. Are there statistical data concerning male and female court users, persons who initiate a case, victims, accused persons, etc.

( ) Yes, please specify: .....

( X ) No

Comment - If you have additional comments please specify:

040. Is there a national or local procedure for filing complaints about the functioning of the judicial system? (for example, handling of the case by a judge or the duration of a proceeding)

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comments

041. If yes, please specify certain aspects of this procedure:

	Authority responsible for dealing with the complaint	Existence of a time limit to deal with the complaint for this authority
Court concerned	(X)Yes	( ) Yes
	( ) No	( X ) No
Higher court	(X)Yes	( ) Yes
	( ) No	( X ) No
Ministry of Justice	(X)Yes	( ) Yes
	( ) No	( X ) No
High Judicial Council	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	( X ) No	( X ) No
Other external bodies (e.g. Ombudsman)	(X)Yes	( ) Yes
	( ) No	( X ) No

Comments

# 041-1. If yes, please specify certain aspects of this procedure:

	Number of complaints	Compensation amount granted
Court concerned		
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP
Higher court		
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP
Ministry of Justice		
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP
High Judicial Council		
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP
Other external bodies (e.g. Ombudsman)		
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[X]NAP	[ X ] NAP

Comments - If possible, please give information concerning the efficiency of this complaint procedure and any useful comment:

# 3. Organisation of the court system

3.1.Courts

# 3.1.1Number of courts

# 042. Number of courts - legal entities.

	Number of courts
Total number of all courts - legal entities $(1 + 2)$	68
	[]NA []NAP
1 Total number of courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities $(1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3)$	66
	[]NA []NAP
1.1 First instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities	59
	[]NA []NAP
1.2 Second instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities	6
	[]NA []NAP
1.3 Highest instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities	1
	[]NA []NAP
2 Total number of specialised courts - legal entities	2
	[]NA []NAP

Comments

# 043. Number of specialised courts - legal entities.

	First instance	Higher instances
Total number of specialised courts - legal entities	2	0
	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[]NA []NAP
Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)		
	[]NA	[]NA
Insolvency courts	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP
Labour courts	[] NA	[]NA
	[ X ] NAP	[X]NAP
Family courts		F 1 N 4
	[] NA [X] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
Rent and tenancies courts		
	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts		
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP
Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption	[] NA	[ ] NA
	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP
Internet related disputes	[ ] NA	[]NA
	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP
Administrative courts		
	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[]NA [X]NAP
Insurance and / or social welfare courts		
	[]NA	[]NA
Military courts	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP
Military courts	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP
Juvenile courts	[ ] NA	[]NA
	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP
Other specialised courts	2	F 3 N 4
	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[]NA [X]NAP

Comments - If "Other specialised courts", please specify: There are 2 specialized courts in the first instance. One of the specialized courts manage a specific types of insolvency cases. The other specialized court handles cases related to pensions.

# 044. Number of courts - geographic locations.

Number of courts (geographic locations)

First instance courts geographic locations (this includes 1st instance courts of general jurisdiction and first instance specialised courts)	<b>61</b> []NA []NAP
All the courts (geographic locations) (this includes 1st instance courts of	68
general jurisdiction, first instance specialised courts, all second instance courts	[]NA []NAP
and courts of appeal and all Supreme Courts)	

Comments

=

### 045. Number of first instance courts (geographic locations) competent for a case concerning:

	Number of courts
A small claim	59
	[]NA []NAP
An employment dismissal	59
	[ ] NA [ ] NAP
A robbery	<b>59</b>
	[]]NA []]NAP
An insolvency case	<b>60</b>
	[]NAP

Comments Please note that Norway has 59 ordinary courts and 2 specialized courts in the first instance. One of the specialized courts manage a specific types of insolvency cases. The other specialized court handles cases related to pensions.

#### 045-1. Is your definition of a small claim the same as the one in the Explanatory note?

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comments - If not, please give your definition of a small claim:

#### 045-2. Please indicate the value in $\in$ of a small claim:

[ 23 300 ]

Comments The limit value of a small claim was increased from 125 000 NOK to 250 000 NOK with effect from 1 January 2020.

### C. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: The Dispute Act of 2005

## 3.2. Court staff

# 3.2.1Judges and non-judge staff

046. Number of professional judges sitting in courts (if possible on 31 December of the reference year). (please give the information in full-time equivalent and for posts actually filled for all types of courts - general jurisdiction and specialised courts)

	Total	Males	Females	
Total number of professional judges $(1 + 2 + 3)$	594	327	267	
	[]NA []NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[]NA []NAP	
1. Number of first instance professional judges	<b>389</b> []NA []NAP	<b>203</b> [] NA [] NAP	186 []NA	
2. Number of second instance (court of appeal) professional judges	184 []NA []NAP	111 []NA []NAP	73 []NA []NAP	
3. Number of Supreme Court professional judges	21 []NA []NAP	13 []NA []NAP	8 []NA []NAP	

Comment - Please provide any useful comment for interpreting the data above: The first instance courts has all together 148 temporary appointed judges (referred to as deputy judges) working up to threeyears before the leave the judiciary to seek other positions. These are young and highly qualified legal professionals who gain experiencefrom the judiciary as part of their career development.

=

# 046-1-1. Does your system allow part-time work for judges with proportionally reduced remuneration?

() Yes

( X ) No

Comments

# 046-1-2. If yes, please specify in which situation part-time work can be granted? (multiple replies possible):

- [ ] Child-care
- [ ] Elderly care
- [ ] For the purposes of early retirement
- [ ] Other reason, please specify: .....
- [ ] Without reason

Comments

# 046-1-3. If yes, what is the percentage of judges working part-time (in relation to the total number of judges)?

	Total (%)	Male (%)	Females (%)
Total $(1 + 2 + 3)$ (%)			
	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP

1. At first instance level (%)			
	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
2. At second instance (court of appeal) level			
(%)	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
(~)	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
3. At Supreme Court level (%)			
	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP

Comments

# 046-1-4. What is the percentage of work time of a judge working part-time compared to a full-time equivalent judge?

- () Less than 50%
- ( ) 50 60%
- ( ) 60 80%
- ( ) More than 80%
- [] NA
- [ X ] NAP

#### Comments

=

# 046-2. Number of judges (FTE) by case type:

	Total	Civil and/or commercial	Criminal	Administrative	Other
Total number of judges	594				
j. j. g.	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[] NA	[ ] NA	[] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP
First instance	389				
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[]NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP
Second instance	184				
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[]NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP
Supreme court	21				
_	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[]NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP

If "Other", please explain which types of cases:

=

### 047. Number of court presidents (professional judges).

Total	Males	Females
63	35	28
	[] NA	[]NA []NAP
		63 35 []NA []NA

1. Number of first instance court presidents	56	33	23	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[ ] NAP	
2. Number of second instance (court of appeal)	6	2	4	
court presidents	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[]NA []NAP	
3. Number of Supreme Court presidents	1	0	1	
	[]NA []NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[]NA []NAP	

Comments The gender distribution has changed since 2018 as a result of new appointments.

# 048. Number of professional judges sitting in courts on an occasional basis and who are paid as such (if possible, on 31 December of the reference year):

	Figure
Gross figure	<b>42</b> []NA
	[ ] NAP
In full-time equivalent	[ X ] NA
	[] NAP

Comments - If necessary, please provide comments to explain the answer provided:

# 048-1. Do these professional judges sitting in courts on an occasional basis deal with a significant part of cases?

( ) Yes If yes, please give specifications on the types of cases and an estimate in percentage.

- ( X ) No
- [ ] NAP

Comments

049. Number of non-professional judges who are not remunerated but who may receive a simple defrayal of costs (if possible, on 31 December of the reference year) (e.g. lay judges or "juges consulaires", but not arbitrators or persons sitting on a jury):

	Figure
Gross figure	<b>40 000</b> []NA []NAP
In full time equivalent	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP

Comments

049-1. If such non-professional judges exist at first instance in your country, please specify for which types of cases:

	Yes	No	Echevinage / mixed bench
Criminal cases (severe)	( )	( )	(X)
Criminal cases (misdemeanour and/or minor)	( )	( )	(X)
Family law cases	(X)	( )	( )
Labour law cases	(X)	( )	( )
Social law cases	( )	(X)	( )
Commercial law cases	(X)	( )	( )
Insolvency cases	( )	(X)	( )
Other civil cases	(X)	( )	( )

```
[] NAP
```

Comments - If "Other civil cases", please specify:

### 050. Does your judicial system include trial by jury with the participation of citizens?

( ) Yes

( X ) No

Comments

# 050-1. If yes, for which type(s) of case(s)?

[ ] Criminal cases

[ ] Other than criminal cases

#### Comments

### 051. Number of citizens who were involved in such juries for the year of reference:

[ ] NA [ ] NA [ X ] NAP

#### Comments

=

052. Number of non-judge staff who are working in courts (if possible on 31 December of the reference year) (this data should not include the staff working for public prosecutors; see question 60) (please give the information in full-time equivalent and for posts actually filled)

Total Males Females	
---------------------	--

 $\bigcirc$ 

Total non-judge staff working in courts $(1 + 2)$	880	160	720	
+3+4+5)	[] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	
,	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	
1. Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies) with				
judicial or quasi-judicial tasks having	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	
	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	
autonomous competence and whose decisions				
could be subject to appeal				
2. Non-judge (judicial) staff whose task is to				
assist the judges such as registrars (case file	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	
preparation, assistance during the hearing,				
helping to draft the decisions)				
3. Staff in charge of different administrative				
tasks and of the management of the courts	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	
e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	
(human resources management, material and				
equipment management, including computer				
systems, financial and budgetary management,				
training management)				
4. Technical staff				
	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
5. Other non-judge staff				
J. Other non-judge start	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	

Comments - If "Other non-judge staff", please specify: The number of non-judge staff has increased since 2018. A rather high proportion of newly employed are men. The data does not include trainee judges. The latter are the deputy judges temporarily appointed for maximum 3 years. They cannot judge in the most serious criminal cases or in cases involving children.

052-1. Number of non-judge staff by instance (if possible, on 31 December of the reference year) (this data should not include the staff working for public prosecutors; see question 60) (please give the information in full-time equivalent and for posts actually filled).

	Total	Males	Females
Total non-judge staff working in courts (1+2+3)	<b>880</b> []NA []NAP	160 []NA []NAP	<b>720</b> []NA []NAP
1. Total non-judge staff working in courts at first instance level	<b>696</b> []NA []NAP	110 [] NA [] NAP	<b>586</b> []NA []NAP
2. Total non-judge staff working in courts at second instance (court of appeal) level	134 []NA []NAP	31 []NA []NAP	103 []NA []NAP
3. Total non-judge staff working in courts at Supreme Court level	50 []NA []NAP	<b>19</b> []NA []NAP	31 []NA []NAP

Comments

=

053. If there are Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies) with judicial or quasi-judicial tasks having autonomous competence and whose decisions could be subject to appeal in your judicial system, please specify in which fields they have a role:

- [ ] Legal aid
- [ ] Family cases
- [ ] Payment orders
- [ ] Registry cases (land and/or business registry cases)
- [ ] Enforcement of civil cases
- [ ] Enforcement of criminal cases
- [ ] Non-litigious cases
- [ ] Other cases not mentioned (please describe in comment)

[X]NAP

Comments - Please briefly describe their status and duties:

#### 054. Have the courts outsourced certain services under their responsibilities to external providers?

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comments

#### 054-1. If yes, please specify which services have been outsourced:

- [ ] IT services
- [ ] Training of staff
- [ ] Security
- [ ] Archives
- [X] Cleaning

[ ] Other types of services (please specify): .....

Comments

### C1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: The Norwegian Courts Administration

#### 3.3. Public prosecution

### 3.3.1Public prosecutors and staff

055. Number of public prosecutors (on 31 December of the reference year). (Please give the information in full-time equivalent and for posts actually filled, for all types of courts – general jurisdiction and specialised courts).

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of prosecutors $(1 + 2 + 3)$	868 []NA	327	541 []NA
1. Number of prosecutors at first instance level	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
	748	259	489
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NA
2. Number of prosecutors at second instance (court of appeal) level	99	57	42
	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA
	[]NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP
3. Number of prosecutors at Supreme Court level	21	<b>11</b>	10
	[]NA	[] NA	[]NA
	[]NAP	[] NAP	[]NAP

Comments - Please indicate any useful comment for interpreting the data above: The increase is not large measured in the number of people

=

055-1-1. Does your system allow part-time work for prosecutors with proportionally reduced remuneration?

( X ) Yes

( ) No

Comments

# 055-1-2. If yes, please specify in which situation part-time work can be granted? (multiple replies possible):

[X] Child-care

[X] Elderly care

[ X ] For the purposes of early retirement

[ ] Other reason, please specify: .....

[ ] Without reason

Comments The system allows part-time work for prosecutors but it is rather uncommon for prosecutors to do so. The vast majority needs to work full-time to fulfill their obligation to appear in court.

# 055-1-3. If yes, what is the percentage of prosecutors working part-time (in relation to the total number of prosecutors)?

	Total (%)	Male (%)	Females (%)
Total $(1+2+3)$ (%)	1 []NA []NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
1. At first instance level (%)	1 []NA []NAP	[X]NA []NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP

 $\bigcirc$ 

<ul><li>2. At second instance (court of appeal) level</li><li>(%)</li></ul>	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
3. At Supreme Court level (%)	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP

Comments

# 055-1-4. What is the percentage of work time of a prosecutor working part-time compared to a full-time equivalent prosecutor?

- () Less than 50%
- ( X ) 50 60%
- ( ) 60 80%
- ( ) More than 80%
- []NA
- [] NAP

#### Comments

#### 056. Number of heads of prosecution offices.

	Total	Males	Females
Total number of heads of prosecution offices (1	13	10	3
+2+3)	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[] NA [] NAP
1. Number of heads of prosecution offices at	0	0	0
first instance level	[]NA []NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[]NA []NAP
2. Number of heads of prosecution offices at	12	9	3
second instance (court of appeal) level	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[]NA []NAP
3. Number of heads of prosecution offices at	1	1	0
Supreme Court level	[] NA [] NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[]NA []NAP

Please provide any useful comment for interpreting the data above: At the second instance, one male has been replaced with one woman since 2018.

#### 057. Do other persons have similar duties to those of public prosecutors?

( ) Yes

( X ) No

Comments - If yes, please specify their titles and functions:

### 057-1. Please specify their number (in full-time equivalent):

```
[ ] NA
```

### 059. If yes, is their number included in the number of public prosecutors that you have

### indicated under question 55?

( ) Yes ( ) No [ ] NAP

Comments

059-1. Do prosecution offices have prosecutors who are specially trained in areas of domestic violence and sexual violence?

	-
Domestic violence	[ ] Yes [ ] Yes, specifically for minor victims
	[X]No
Sexual violence	[ ] NAP [ ] Yes
	[ ] Yes, specifically for minor victims [ X ] No
	[]NA []NAP

Comments - If yes, please specify

=

060. Number of staff (non-public prosecutors) attached to the public prosecution services, if possible, on 31 December of the reference year and without the number of non-judge staff, see question 52 (in full-time equivalent and for posts actually filled).

	Total	Males	Females
Number of staff (non-public prosecutors)			
attached to the public prosecution service	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA

Comments

### C2. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: The Higher Prosecution services to the Ministry of Justice and Public Security

### 3.4. Gender equality

# 3.4.1 Specific provisions for facilitating gender equality

061-2. Are there specific provisions for facilitating gender equality within the framework of the procedures for recruiting :

	Yes, please specify	No
judges	( )	(X)
prosecutors	( )	(X)
non-judge staff	( )	(X)
lawyers	( )	(X)
notaries	( )	(X)
enforcement agents	( )	(X)

[]NA

Comments - if the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments. If you have additional comments please specify: All institutions comply with the Gender Equality Act. The purpose of this Act is to promote equality and prevent discrimination on the basis of gender, pregnancy, leave in connection with childbirth or adoption, care responsibilities, ethnicity, religion, belief, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age or other significant characteristics of a person. The Gender Equality Act applies to all sectors of Norwegian society.

# 061-3. Are there specific provisions for facilitating gender equality within the framework of the procedures for promoting :

	Yes, please specify	No
judges	( )	(X)
prosecutors	( )	(X)
non-judge staff	( )	(X)
lawyers	( )	(X)
notaries	( )	(X)
enforcement agents	( )	(X)

Comments - If the situation changed since the reference year or you have additional comments, please specify: All institutions comply with the Gender Equality Act. The purpose of this Act is to promote equality and prevent discrimination on the basis of gender, pregnancy, leave in connection with childbirth or adoption, care responsibilities, ethnicity, religion, belief, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age or other significant characteristics of a person. The Gender Equality Act applies to all sectors of Norwegian society.

=

061-3-1. Are there specific provisions for facilitating gender equality within the framework of the procedures for the appointment of:

	Yes / No
Court president	(X) Yes If "yes", please
	specify:[Comment]Act on Equality has provisions for promoting gender equality
	that is generally applicable. Policy of
	Judicial Appointments Board.
	( ) No
Head of prosecution services	( ) Yes If "yes", please
	specify:[Comment]
	( X ) No

Comments Act on Equality has provisions for promoting gender equality that is generally applicable. Policy of Judicial Appointments Board.

# 3.4.2 At national level

# 061-5. Does your country have an overarching document (e.g. policy/strategy/action plan/program) on gender equality that applies specifically to the judiciary?

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comments - If the situation changed since the reference year, please indicate in the comments. Could you specify the reference or internet link of this/these document(s) or send/upload it/them to us?

# 061-6. At national level, is there any specific person (e.g. an equal opportunities commissioner) / institution dealing with gender issues in the justice system concerning:

	Yes, please specify	No
The recruitment of judges	( )	(X)
The promotion of judges	( )	(X)
The recruitment of prosecutors	(X) National plan for gender balance in management positions (2017–2022)	( )
The promotion of prosecutors	(X) National plan for gender balance in management positions (2017–2022)	( )
The recruitment of non-judge staff	( )	(X)
The promotion of non-judge staff	( )	(X)

Comments - if other than recruitment and/or promotion, please specify. If the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments: National plan for gender balance in management positions (2017–2022)

### 061-6-1. Please specify the text which set up this person/institution :

(title, date, nature of the text) National plan for gender balance in management

positions (2017–2022) Local action plans can aim to achieve gender balance in other positions than just among police managers. The Police Directorate, police districts and specialist agencies will all prepare their local actions plans to achieve the stated aims within the scope of the plan period, with aims, measures, milestones and responsibilities. Progress and any challenges and discrepancies will be reported to the

Police Directorate and possible solutions discussed within the HR network. Management and staff are expected to work actively, systematically and professionally at all levels to achieve the plan's objectives. Best practice resulting in improved gender balance will be shared openly between the policedistricts and specialist agencies.

[] NAP

### 061-6-2. Please specify the status of this person/institution:

(e.g. independent, attached to the Ministry of Justice, to the High Judicial Council or equivalent or to an inter-ministerial institution specifically dedicated to gender equality) Norwegian police service

[] NAP

# 061-6-3. Please specify if this person/institution has an information and consultative function or if its opinions/decisions have legal consequences:

(e.g. to block a decision or allow an appeal) Information and consultative function

#### [] NAP

### 3.4.3 At court/public prosecution services level

061-7. At the court or public prosecution services level, is there a person (e.g. an equal opportunities commissioner)/institution specifically dedicated to ensure the respect of gender equality in the organisation of judicial work:

	Yes	No
in courts (judges)	( )	(X)
in public prosecution services (prosecutors)	( )	(X)
for courts' non-judge staff	( )	(X)

Comments - Please specify the details of this person/institution, in particular its titles and function:

#### 061-8. Does the feminisation of certain functions, if it exists in your country, within courts or

public prosecution services, lead to concrete changes in the organisation of the work in the following areas:

	Yes	No
Assignment to different positions	( )	(X)
Workload distribution	( )	(X)
Working hours	( )	(X)
Modalities of teleworking and presence in the workspace	( )	(X)
Replacement of absent persons	( )	(X)
Organisation of the hearings	( )	(X)
Other	( )	(X)

Comments - If other, please specify. Could you also indicate concrete examples referring to the various possibilities mentioned? If the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments.

# 061-9. In order to improve gender balance in access to different judicial professions and equality in promotion and in access to functions of responsibility, what are the measures, in your country, which:

have been already implemented (please specify) : The Judicial Appointments Board has adjusted their practices in line with the development of gender balance. The Board had a practice of moderate gender quota (i.e. when equal in qualifications the female applicant was chosen) until 2016. The practice was then abolished due to the fact that the number of female applicants was in line with male applicants.

are planned (please specify) : NAP

Comments - If the situation changed since reference year, please specify in the comments. No change since the reference year

[] NAP

061-10. Are there evaluation studies or official reports regarding the main causes of possible inequalities with regard to:

[ ] Recruitment procedures, please specify:
[ ] Appointment to the position of court president, please specify:
[ ] Appointment to the position of head of prosecution services, please specify:
[ ] Promotion procedures and access to the functions of responsibility, please specify:
[ ] Other studies, please specify:         [ X ] NAP
Comments - Please specify also the reference documents. We are not aware of any such reports for the Norwegian justice sector.

### 3.5 Use of information technologies in courts

### 3.5.1 General policies in Information Technology in judicial systems

# 062-1. Basic principles and models used in Information technology policies and strategies definition

	Organisation
IT policies and strategies	(X) Defined and coordinated at national
	level by one institution
	( ) Defined and coordinated at national
	level by several institutions
	( ) Defined and coordinated at
	unit/stakeholder level
	( ) Other
IT Governance	(X) Governed at national level by one
	institution
	( ) Governed at national level by several
	institutions
	( ) Organised at unit/stakeholder level
	( ) Other

Comments

# 065-1. In case there is a national structure in charge of the strategic policy making and governance of the judicial system modernisation (including also IT) what is the composition of this structure?

- ( ) administrative, technical and scientific staff only
- (X) mixed teams of judicial staff (judges/prosecutors/etc.) and administrative/technical/scientific staff
- ( ) other (please specify in a comment)

Comments - (please specify if there are other modernisation approaches that have been implemented):

# 065-2. Which is the organisational model primarily chosen for conducting structural IT projects in courts and the management of applications (maintenance, evolution)?

Implementing new projects	Management of applications	

Mainly by an IT department with the help of professionals in the field (judges, prosecutors, non-judge judicial staff, etc.)	(X)Yes ()No	( X ) Yes ( ) No
Mainly by professionals in the field (judges, prosecutors, non-judge judicial staff, etc.) with the help of an internal IT department and/or an external service provider	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No
Other alternatives (external service provider only – specify in a comment)	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No

Comments - please also describe in case of "other alternatives"

# 065-4. Have you measured the impact resulting from the implementation of one or several components of your new information system?

(X)Yes

( ) No

#### 065-4-1. If yes, have you measured the impact on (multiple answers possible):

[X] Business processes

[ ] Workload

[ ] Human resources

[X] Costs

[X] Other, please specify .....

Comments (please specify examples of the impact) Other: user experience

### 3.5.2 Security of courts information system and personal data protection

# 065-5. Are there independent audits or other mechanisms to contribute to the global security policy regarding the information system of the judiciary ?

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comments (please specify in particular if national frameworks of information security exist):

#### 065-6. Is the protection of personal data managed by courts ensured at legislative level?

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comment - If yes, please specify among others: if there are authorities specifically responsible for protection of personal data; the extent of the rights granted to citizens in the specific framework of software used by courts; if there are controls or limitations by law regarding the sharing of databases managed by courts with other administrations (police, etc.)

### 3.5.3 Centralised databases for decision support

#### 062-4. Is there a centralised national database of court decisions (case-law, etc.)?

(X)Yes

062-4-1. If yes,	please	specify	the follow	ving i	nformation:
···· <b>·</b> · · · <b>· · · · · · </b>	T	······································			

		For 2nd instance decisions	For 3rd instance decisions	Link with ECHR case law	Data anonymised	Case-law database available free online	Case-law database available in open data
Civil and/or commercial	( ) Yes all judgements	(X) Yes all judgements	(X) Yes all judgements	(X) Yes () No	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No
	(X) Yes some judgements () No	() Yes some judgements () No	() Yes some judgements () No				
Criminal	( ) Yes all judgements (X) Yes some	(X) Yes all judgements () Yes some judgements () No		( X ) Yes ( ) No	(X)Yes ()No	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No
Administrative	( ) Yes all judgements ( X ) Yes some	, <i>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </i>	(X) Yes all judgements () Yes some judgements () No	(X)Yes ()No	(X)Yes ()No	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No

Comments - if it exists in other matters please specify

#### 062-6. Is there a computerised national record centralising all criminal convictions?

(X) Yes

( ) No

Comments

#### 062-6-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

[ ] Linkage with other European records of the same nature

[X] Content directly available through computerised means for judges and/or prosecutors

[ ] Content directly available for purposes other than criminal (civil and administrative matters)

Comments - Please specify who is the authority delivering the access

### 3.5.4 Writing assistance tools

# 062-7. Are there writing assistance tools for which the content is coordinated at national level? (models or templates, paragraphs already pre-written, etc.)

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comment - if it exists in other matters please specify

### 062-7-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

	Availability rate
Civil and/or commercial	(X) 100% (all templates are available for
	all courts of this matter)
	( ) 50-99% (most of the templates are
	available for all courts or all templates for most of the courts)
	( ) 10-49% (some of the templates are
	available for most of the courts or most of
	the templates for some of the courts)
	( ) 1-9% (just starting to become
	available or in testing phase)
	( ) 0% (NAP) (does not exist at all for
	this matter)
	[ ] NA
Criminal	(X) 100% (all templates are available for
	all courts of this matter)
	( ) 50-99% (most of the templates are
	available for all courts or all templates for
	most of the courts)
	( ) 10-49% (some of the templates are
	available for most of the courts or most of
	the templates for some of the courts)
	( ) 1-9% (just starting to become
	available or in testing phase)
	( ) 0% (NAP) (does not exist at all for
	this matter)
	[ ] NA
Administrative	(X) 100% (all templates are available for
	all courts of this matter)
	( ) 50-99% (most of the templates are
	available for all courts or all templates for
	most of the courts)
	( ) 10-49% (some of the templates are
	available for most of the courts or most of
	the templates for some of the courts)
	( ) 1-9% (just starting to become
	available or in testing phase)
	( ) 0% (NAP) (does not exist at all for
	this matter)
	[]NA

### 062-8. Are there voice recording tools?

() Yes

( X ) No

Comments

062-8-1. If yes, please specify:

	Availability of simple dictation tools	Availability of multiple speakers recording tools	Voice recognition feature
Civil and/or commercial	( ) in all courts	( ) in all courts	( ) Yes
	( ) in most of the	( ) in most of the	( ) Pilot testing
	courts	courts	( ) No
	( ) in some courts /	( ) in some courts /	[ ] NA
	some pilot phases	some pilot phases	
	( ) not available for	( ) not available for	
	this matter	this matter	
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	
Criminal	( ) in all courts	() in all courts	( ) Yes
	( ) in most of the	( ) in most of the	( ) Pilot testing
	courts	courts	( ) No
	( ) in some courts /	() in some courts /	[ ] NA
	some pilot phases	some pilot phases	
	( ) not available for	() not available for	
	this matter	this matter	
	[ ] NA	[] NA	
Administrative	( ) in all courts	() in all courts	( ) Yes
	( ) in most of the	() in most of the	( ) Pilot testing
	courts	courts	( ) No
	( ) in some courts /	() in some courts /	[] NA
	some pilot phases	some pilot phases	
	() not available for	() not available for	
	this matter	this matter	
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	

### 062-9. Is there an intranet site within the judicial system for distribution of news/novelties?

#### Availability rate:

- ( X ) 100% accessible to everyone in judiciary
- ( ) 50-99% accessible for most judges/prosecutors in all instances
- ( ) 10-49% in some courts only
- ( ) 1-9% in one court only

```
( ) 0% (NAP) - No access
```

```
[]NA
```

Comments

### 3.5.5 Technologies used for administration of the courts and case management

# 063-1. Is there a case management system (CMS) ? (Software used for registering judicial proceedings and their management)

( X ) Yes

( ) No

Comments - if it exists in other matters please specify

### 063-1-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

	CMS deployment rate	Status of case online	Centralised or interoperable database	Early warning signals (for active case management)	Status of integration/conn ection of a CMS with a statistical tool
Civil and/or commercial	(X)100% ()50-99% ()10-49% ()1-9% ()0% (NAP) []NA	<ul> <li>( ) Accessible to parties</li> <li>( ) Publication of decision online</li> <li>( X ) Both</li> <li>( ) Not accessible at all</li> <li>[ ] NA</li> <li>[ ] NA</li> </ul>	(X)Yes ()No []NA []NAP	(X)Yes ()No []NA []NAP	<ul> <li>( ) Fully</li> <li>integrated</li> <li>including BI</li> <li>( X ) Integrated</li> <li>( ) Not</li> <li>integrated but</li> <li>connected</li> <li>( ) Not</li> <li>connected at all</li> <li>[ ] NA</li> <li>[ ] NAP</li> </ul>
Criminal	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP) [] NA	<ul> <li>( ) Accessible</li> <li>to parties</li> <li>( ) Publication</li> <li>of decision online</li> <li>( X ) Both</li> <li>( ) Not</li> <li>accessible at all</li> <li>[ ] NA</li> <li>[ ] NAP</li> </ul>	(X)Yes ()No []NA []NAP	(X)Yes ()No []NA []NAP	( ) Fully integrated including BI (X) Integrated ( ) Not integrated but connected ( ) Not connected at all [] NA
Administrative	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP) [] NA	<ul> <li>( ) Accessible</li> <li>to parties</li> <li>( ) Publication</li> <li>of decision online</li> <li>( X ) Both</li> <li>( ) Not</li> <li>accessible at all</li> <li>[ ] NA</li> <li>[ ] NA</li> </ul>	E INTAD	(X)Yes ()No []NA []NAP	( ) Fully integrated including BI (X) Integrated ( ) Not integrated but connected ( ) Not connected at all [] NA [] NAP

Comment - If it exists in other matters please specify:

### 063-2. Computerised registries managed by courts

		Data consolidated at national level	Service available online	Statistical module integrated or connected
Land registry	<ul> <li>( ) 100%</li> <li>( ) 50-99%</li> <li>( ) 10-49%</li> <li>( ) 1-9%</li> <li>( ) 0% (NAP)</li> <li>[X]NA</li> </ul>	( ) Yes ( ) No [ X ] NA [ ] NAP	( ) Yes ( ) No [X]NA []NAP	( ) Yes ( ) No [X]NA []NAP

Business registry	( ) 100%	( ) Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	( ) 50-99%	( ) No	( ) No	( ) No
	( ) 10-49%	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	( ) 1-9%	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
	( ) 0% (NAP) [X] NA			

Comment - if it exists in other matters please specify:

### Budgetary and financial monitoring

#### 063-6. Budgetary and financial management systems of courts

	Tool deployment rate	Data consolidated at national level	System communicating with other ministries (financial among others)
Budgetary and financial management of courts	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP) [] NA	(X)Yes ()No []NA []NAP	(X)Yes ()No []NA []NAP
Justice expenses management	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP) [] NA	(X)Yes ()No []NA []NAP	(X)Yes ()No []NA []NAP
Other (please specify in comments)	<ul> <li>( ) 100%</li> <li>( ) 50-99%</li> <li>( ) 10-49%</li> <li>( ) 1-9%</li> <li>( ) 0% (NAP)</li> <li>[ X ] NA</li> </ul>	( ) Yes ( ) No [X]NA []NAP	( ) Yes ( ) No [X]NA []NAP

Comments

#### Other tools of courts management

063-7. Measurement tools to assess the workload of judges, prosecutors and/or non-judge/non-prosecutor staff (tool quantifying the activity of judges, prosecutors and/or non-judge/non-prosecutor staff – for example the number of cases resolved)

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comments

063-7-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

Tools deployment rate Data used for monitoring at national level	Data used for monitoring at court local level
---	---

For judges	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP) [] NA	( ) Yes (X) No []NA []NAP	(X)Yes ()No []NA []NAP	(X)Yes ()No []NA []NAP
For prosecutors	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP)	(X)Yes ()No []NA []NAP	( ) Yes (X) No []NA []NAP	( ) Yes (X) No []NA []NAP
For non-judge/non-prosecutor staff	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP)	( ) Yes (X) No []NA []NAP	(X)Yes ()No []NA []NAP	( ) Yes (X) No []NA []NAP

# 3.5.6 Technologies used for communication between courts, professionals and/or court

#### users

064-2. Is there a possibility to submit a case to courts by electronic means?(possibility to introduce a case by electronic means, for example an e-mail or a form on a website)

(X) Yes

( ) No

Comments

### 064-2-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

	Availability rate	Simultaneous submission of cases in paper form remains mandatory		An integrated/connect ed tool with the CMS
Civil and/or commercial	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP) [] NA	( ) Yes (X) No []NA []NAP	(X)Yes ()No []NA []NAP	(X)Yes ()No []NA []NAP
Criminal	(X) 100% () 50-99% () 10-49% () 1-9% () 0% (NAP) [] NA	( ) Yes (X) No []NA []NAP	(X)Yes ()No []NA []NAP	(X)Yes ()No []NA []NAP

 $\bigcirc$ 

Administrative	(X) 100%	() Yes	(X)Yes	(X)Yes
	( ) 50-99%	(X) No	( ) No	( ) No
	( ) 10-49%	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	( ) 1-9%	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
	( ) 0% (NAP)			
	[ ] NA			

Comments - if it exist in other matters please specify

### 064-3. Is it possible to request legal aid by electronic means?

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comments

#### 064-3-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

	Requesting legal aid electronically
Availability rate	( ) 100%
	(X) 50-99%
	( ) 10-49%
	( ) 1-9%
	( ) 0% (NAP)
	[ ] NA
Formalisation of the request in paper form remains mandatory	(X) Yes
	( ) No
	[]NA
	[ ] NAP
Specific legislative framework regarding requests for legal aid by electronic	(X)Yes
means	( ) No
	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP
Granting legal aid is also electronic	(X) Yes
	( ) No
	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP
Information available in CMS	(X)Yes
	( ) No
	[]NA
	[ ] NAP

064-4. Is it possible to transmit summons to a judicial meeting or a hearing by electronic means? (a judicial meeting relates to stages prior to a court hearing, with a view to mediation or conciliation)

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comments

064-4-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

	Summons produced by CMS	Simultaneous summon in paper form remains mandatory	Consent of the user to be notified by electronic means	Modalities (if other please specify in comments)	Specific legislative framework
Civil and/or commercial	[ X ]	[]	[X]	[ ] SMS [ ] E-mail [ X ] Specific computer application [ ] Other	[X]
Criminal	[ ]	[ X ]	[X]	[ ] SMS [ ] E-mail [ X ] Specific computer application [ ] Other	[X]
Administrative	[X]	[]	[X]	[ ] SMS [ ] E-mail [ X ] Specific computer application [ ] Other	[X]

# Use of information technologies for improving the quality of the communication between courts and professionals

064-6. Are there possibilities of electronic communication between courts and lawyers and/or parties? (sending of electronic files and data concerning a judicial proceeding with or without scanned documents, mainly to develop dematerialised communication)

Tool deployment rate	Trial phases concerned	there are different according to the trial phases or if other, please specify in a	Availability for
		comment)	

Civil and/or commercial	[X]100% []50-99% []10-49% []1-9% []0% (NAP) []NA	[X] Submission of a case to a court [X] Phases preparatory to a hearing [X] Schedule of hearings and/or deferrals [X] Transmission of court decisions	[ ] E-mail [ X ] Specific computer application [ ] Other	[ X ] Yes	[ X ] Lawyers [ ] Parties not represented by lawyer
Criminal	[ ] 100% [ ] 50-99% [ X ] 10-49% [ ] 1-9% [ ] 0% (NAP) [ ] NA	[X] Submission of a case to a court [] Phases preparatory to a hearing [] Schedule of hearings and/or deferrals [] Transmission of court decisions	[ ] E-mail [ X ] Specific computer application [ ] Other	[ X ] Yes	[ X ] Lawyers [ ] Parties not represented by lawyer
Administrative	[ ] 100% [ X ] 50-99% [ ] 10-49% [ ] 1-9% [ ] 0% (NAP) [ ] NA	[ X ] Submission of a case to a court	[ ] E-mail [ X ] Specific computer application [ ] Other	[ X ] Yes	[ X ] Lawyers [ ] Parties not represented by lawyer

064-7. Terms and conditions of electronic communication used by professionals other than lawyers (sending of electronic data concerning a judicial proceeding with or without scanned documents, mainly to develop dematerialised communication)

Tool deployment rate	Modalities (if there are different according to the deeds or if other, please specify in a comment)	
----------------------	---	--

Enforcement agents (as defined in Q169 and following)	[ ] 100% [ ] 50-99% [ ] 10-49% [ ] 1-9%	[ ] E-mail [ ] Specific computer application [ ] Other	[ ] Yes
	[ ] 0% (NAP)		
Notaries (as defined in Q192 and following)	[ ] 100% [ ] 50-99% [ ] 10-49% [ ] 1-9% [ ] 0% (NAP) [X] NA	[ ] E-mail [ ] Specific computer application [ ] Other	[]Yes
Experts (as defined in Q202 and following)	[ ] 100% [ ] 50-99% [ ] 10-49% [ ] 1-9% [ ] 0% (NAP) [ X ] NA	[ ] E-mail [ ] Specific computer application [ ] Other	[ ] Yes
Judicial police services	[ ] 100% [ ] 50-99% [ ] 10-49% [ ] 1-9% [ ] 0% (NAP) [ X ] NA	[ ] E-mail [ ] Specific computer application [ ] Other	[ ] Yes

064-9. Are there online processing systems of specialised litigation (small claim litigation, undisputed claims, preparatory phases to the resolution of family conflicts, etc. – please, specify in "comments" section)?

() Yes

( X ) No

Comments - Please describe the system that exists.

# Use of information technologies between courts, professionals and users in the framework of judicial proceedings

064-10. Videoconferencing between courts, professionals and/or users (this concerns the use of audio-visual devices in the framework of judicial proceedings such as the hearing of parties, etc.)

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comments

064-10-1. If yes, please specify the following information and describe in comments of this section the cases of actual use of videoconferencing and the expected benefits (for example, the use of this device to reduce the number of detainees' transfers to the court):

	Deployment rate (chose one only)	Proceeding phase	Specific legislative framework
Civil and/or commercial	[ ] 100%	[X] Prior to the	[ X ] Yes
	[ X ] 50-99%	hearing	[ ] No
	[ ] 10-49%	[X] During the	
	[ ] 1-9%	hearing	
	[ ] 0% (NAP)	[ ] After the hearing	
Criminal	[ ] 100%	[ ] Prior to the	[ X ] Yes
	[ X ] 50-99%	hearing	[ ] No
	[ ] 10-49%	[X] During the	
	[ ] 1-9%	hearing	
	[ ] 0% (NAP)	[ ] After the hearing	
	[ ] NA		
Administrative	[ ] 100%	[X] Prior to the	[ X ] Yes
	[ X ] 50-99%	hearing	[ ] No
	[ ] 10-49%	[X] During the	
	[ ] 1-9%	hearing	
	[ ] 0% (NAP)	[ ] After the hearing	
	[ ] NA		

064-11. Recording of hearings or debates (sound or audio-visual recording during the investigation and/or trial phase(s))

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comments

### 064-11-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

	Tool deployment rate	Type of recording	Specific legislative framework
Civil and/or commercial	<ul> <li>( ) 100%</li> <li>( ) 50-99%</li> <li>( ) 10-49%</li> <li>( X ) 1-9%</li> <li>( ) 0% (NAP)</li> <li>[ ] NA</li> </ul>	( ) Sound ( ) Video ( X ) Both [ ] NA [ ] NAP	(X)Yes ()No []NA []NAP
Criminal	<ul> <li>( ) 100%</li> <li>( ) 50-99%</li> <li>( ) 10-49%</li> <li>( X ) 1-9%</li> <li>( ) 0% (NAP)</li> <li>[ ] NA</li> </ul>	( ) Sound ( ) Video ( X ) Both [ ] NA [ ] NAP	(X)Yes ()No []NA []NAP

Administrative	<ul> <li>( ) 100%</li> <li>( ) 50-99%</li> <li>( ) 10-49%</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>( ) Sound</li> <li>( ) Video</li> <li>( X ) Both</li> </ul>	(X)Yes ()No []NA
	(X) 1-9%	[]NA []NAP	[]NAP

#### 064-12. Is electronic evidence admissible?

	Admissibility of electronic evidence	Legislative framework
Civil and/or commercial	(X)Yes	(X) General law only
	( ) No	( ) General and specialised
		law
		( ) Specialised law only []NAP
Criminal	(X)Yes	(X) General law only
	( ) No	( ) General and specialised
		law
		( ) Specialised law only
Administrative	(X)Yes	(X) General law only
	( ) No	() General and specialised
		law
		( ) Specialised law only
		[ ] NAP

Comments - Other devices of electronic communication between courts, professionals and/or users

#### 3.6.Performance and evaluation

### 3.6.1National policies applied in courts and public prosecution services

# 066. Are quality standards determined for the judicial system at national level (are there quality systems for the judiciary and/or judicial quality policies)?

() Yes

( X ) No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

# 067. Do you have specialised personnel entrusted with implementation of these national level quality standards?

	Yes / No
within the courts	( ) Yes ( X ) No
within the public prosecution services	( ) Yes ( X ) No

Comments

#### 077. Concerning court activities, have you defined performance and quality indicators?

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comments

# 078. If yes, please select the main performance and quality indicators that have been defined for courts:

[X] number of incoming cases
[X] length of proceedings (timeframes)
[X] number of resolved cases
[X] number of pending cases
[ X ] backlogs
[ ] productivity of judges and court staff
[ ] satisfaction of court staff
[ ] satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the courts)
[ ] costs of the judicial procedures
[ ] number of appeals
[ ] appeal ratio
[ ] clearance rate
[ ] disposition time

[ ] other (please specify): .....

Comments

# 077-1. Concerning public prosecution activities, have you defined performance and quality indicators?

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comments

# 078-1. If yes, please select the main performance and quality indicators for the public prosecution services that have been defined:

[X] number of incoming cases

[X] length of proceedings (timeframes)

[X] number of resolved cases

[X] number of pending cases

[X] backlogs

[ ] productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff

[ ] satisfaction of prosecution staff

- [ ] satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the public prosecutors)
- [X] costs of the judicial procedures
- [X] clearance rate
- [X] disposition time
- [X] percentage of convictions and acquittals
- [X] other (please specify): .....

Comments Other - The Prosecution Service has defined a number of indicators which represents high quality of investigations.

# 073. Do you have a system to evaluate regularly court performance based primarily on the defined indicators?

- (X)Yes
- ( ) No

Comments

#### 073-0. If yes, please specify the frequency:

- ( ) Annual
- ( ) Less frequent
- ( X ) More frequent

Comments - If "Less frequent" or "More frequent", please specify:

### 073-1. Is this evaluation of the court activity used for the later allocation of resources within this court?

- ( X ) Yes
- ( ) No

Comments

#### 073-2. If yes, which courses of action are taken?

[X] Identifying to the causes of improved or deteriorated performance

[X] Reallocating resources (human/financial resources based on performance (treatment)

[X] Reengineering of internal procedures to increase efficiency (treatment)

[ ] Other (please specify): .....

Comments

### 073-3. Do you have a system to evaluate regularly the performance of the public prosecution services based primarily on the defined indicators?

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comments

#### 073-4. If yes, please specify the frequency:

- ( ) Annual
- ( ) Less frequent
- ( X ) More frequent

Comments - If "less frequent" or "more frequent", please specify:

# 073-5. Is this evaluation of the activity of public prosecution services used for the later allocation of resources within this public prosecution service?

() Yes

( X ) No

Comments

#### 073-6. If yes, which courses of action are taken?

- [ ] Identifying to the causes of improved or deteriorated performance
- [ ] Reallocating resources (human/financial resources based on performance (treatment))
- [ ] Reengineering of internal procedures to increase efficiency (treatment)
- [ ] Other (please specify): .....

#### Comments

#### =

### 079. Who is responsible for evaluating the performance of the courts (multiple replies possible)?

[X] High Judicial Council

- [ ] Ministry of Justice
- [ ] Inspection authority
- [ ] Supreme Court
- [X] External audit body

[X] Other (please specify):We consider the Norwegian Courts Administration to be judged as High Judicial Council to this end. However – the main evaluation body is the concerned court itself.

#### Comments

# 079-1. Who is responsible for evaluating the performance of the public prosecution services (multiple replies possible)?

- [ ] Public Prosecutorial Council
- [X] Ministry of Justice
- [X] Head of the organisational unit or hierarchically superior public prosecutor
- [X] Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor
- [ ] External audit body
- [ ] Other (please specify): .....

#### Comments

### 070. Do you regularly monitor court activities (performance and quality) concerning:

- [X] number of incoming cases
- [X] length of proceedings (timeframes)
- [X] number of resolved cases
- [X] number of pending cases
- [X] backlogs
- [ ] productivity of judges and court staff
- [ ] satisfaction of court staff
- [ ] satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the courts)
- [ ] costs of the judicial procedures
- [ ] number of appeals
- [ ] appeal ratio
- [ ] clearance rate
- [ ] disposition time
- [ ] other (please specify): .....

#### Comments

### 070-1. Do you regularly monitor public prosecution activities (performance and quality) concerning:

- [X] number of incoming cases
- [X] length of proceedings (timeframes)
- [X] number of resolved cases
- [X] number of pending cases
- [X] backlogs
- [ ] productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff
- [ ] satisfaction of prosecution staff
- [ ] satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the public prosecution)
- [ ] costs of the judicial procedures
- [X] clearance rate
- [X] disposition time
- [X] percentage of convictions and acquittals
- [ ] other (please specify): .....

Comments

071. Do you monitor the number of pending cases and cases that are not processed within a reasonable timeframe (backlogs) for:

[X] civil law cases

[X] criminal law cases

[X] administrative law cases

Comments

### 072. Do you monitor waiting time during judicial proceedings?

	Yes (If yes, please specify)	No
within the courts	( )	(X)
within the public prosecution services	( )	(X)

Comments

### 3.6.4Information regarding courts /public prosecution services activity

# 080. Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts?

(X) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution):Domstoladministrasjonen, Dronningensgate 2, 7011 Trondheim

( ) No

Comments

#### 080-1. Are the statistics on the functioning of each court published?

(X) Yes, on the internet

( ) No, only internally (on an intranet website)

( ) No

Comments

=

# 080-2. Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the public prosecution services?

(X) Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution): Statistics Norway, Akersveien 26, 0177 Oslo

( ) No

Comments

### 080-3. Are the statistics on the functioning of each public prosecution service published?

( X ) Yes, on the internet

( ) No, only internally (on an intranet website)

( ) No

#### Comments

=

081. Are individual courts required to prepare an activity report (that includes, for example, data on the number of resolved cases or pending cases, the number of judges and administrative staff, targets and assessment of the activity)?

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comments - If yes, please describe the content of the report and its audience (i.e. to whom the report is intended):

#### 081-1. If yes, please specify in which form this report is released:

- [ ] Internet
- [ ] Intranet (internal) website
- [X] Paper distribution

#### Comments

081-2. If yes, please, indicate the periodicity at which the report is released:

(X) Annual

( ) Less frequent

( ) More frequent

Comments

=

081-3. Are public prosecution services required to prepare an activity report (that includes, for example, data on the number of incoming cases, the number of decisions, the number of public prosecutors and administrative staff, targets and assessment of the activity)?

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comments - If yes, please describe the content of the report and its audience (i.e. to whom the report is intended):

#### 081-4. If yes, please specify in which form this report is released:

[X] Internet

- [ ] Intranet (internal) website
- [ ] Paper distribution

#### Comments

### 081-5. If yes, please, indicate the periodicity at which the report is released:

(  ${\bf X}$  ) Annual

( ) Less frequent

( ) More frequent

Comments

### 3.6.5 Courts administration

082. Is there a process or structure of dialogue between the public prosecution services and courts regarding the way cases are presented before courts (for example the organisation, number and planning of hearings, on-call service for urgent cases, selection of simplified procedures of prosecution...)?

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

082-1. Is there in general a process or structure of dialogue between lawyers and courts regarding the way cases are presented before courts in other than criminal matters (e.g. organisation, number and planning of hearings, on-call service for urgent cases)?

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

### 3.6.6 Performance and evaluation of judges and public prosecutors

### 083. Are there quantitative performance targets defined for each judge (e.g. the number of resolved cases in a month or year)?

- () Yes
- ( X ) No

Comments

### 083-1. Who is responsible for setting the individual targets for each judge?

- [ ] Executive power (for example the Ministry of Justice)
- [ ] Legislative power
- [ ] Judicial power (for example the High Judicial Council, Supreme Court)
- [ ] President of the court
- [ ] Other (please specify): .....

[ X ] NAP

#### Comments

### 114. Is there a system of qualitative individual assessment of the judges' work?

() Yes

( X ) No

#### Comments

### 114-1. If yes, please specify the frequency of this assessment:

- ( ) Annual
- ( ) Less frequent
- ( ) More frequent

# 083-2. Are there quantitative performance targets defined for each public prosecutor (e.g. the number of decisions in a month or year)?

( X ) Yes

( ) No

Comments

### 083-3. Who is responsible for setting the individual targets for each public prosecutor

- [ ] Executive power (for example the Ministry of Justice)
- [X] Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor
- [ ] Public Prosecutorial Council
- [X] Head of the organisational unit or hierarchically superior public prosecutor
- [ ] Other (please specify): .....

[] NAP

Comments

### 120. Is there a system of qualitative individual assessment of the public prosecutors' work?

() Yes

( X ) No

#### Comments

### 120-1. If yes, please specify the frequency of this assessment:

- ( ) Annual
- ( ) Less frequent
- ( ) More frequent

Comments

### C4. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: The Higher Prosecuting Authorities - The Director of Public Prosecutions and the Regional Public Prosecution Offices

### 4.Fair trial

4.1.Principles

### 4.1.1Principles of fair trial

084. Percentage of first instance criminal in absentia judgments (cases in which the suspect is not

#### attending the hearing in person nor is represented by a lawyer)?

```
[
[ X ] NA
[ ] NAP
```

1

Comments - Please add methodology for calculation used.

085. Is there a procedure to effectively challenge a judge (recusal), if a party considers that the judge is not impartial?

( X ) Yes

( ) No

Comments - Please could you briefly specify:

085-1. If yes, what is the ratio between the total number of initiated procedures and the total number of recusals pronounced (in the reference year):

[ ]

Comments

# 086. Is there in your country a monitoring system for the violations related to Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights?

- [ ] For civil procedures (non-enforcement)
- [ ] For civil procedures (timeframe)
- [ ] For criminal procedures (timeframe)

[ X ] NAP

Comments - Please specify what are the terms and conditions of this monitoring system (information related to acknowledged violations by ECHR at the State/courts level; implementation of internal systems to prevent other violations (that are similar) and if possible to measure an evolution of the established violations):

# 086-1. 1 Is there in your country a possibility to review a case after a finding of a violation of the European Convention on Human Rights by the European Court of Human Rights?

(X)Yes

( ) No

[] NAP

Comments

#### D1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: Sources for answering question 86-1: Act relating to mediation and procedure in civil disputes (The Dispute Act) section 31-3 first paragraph, section 31-4 and section 31-6 second paragraph and The Criminal Procedure Act section 391 second paragraph. The Norwegian Courts Administration.

Ministry of Justice and Public Security.

#### 4.2. Timeframe of proceedings

### 4.2.1 General information

#### 087. Are there specific procedures for urgent matters regarding:

- [X] civil cases
- [X] criminal cases
- [X] administrative cases
- [ ] There is no specific procedure for urgent matters

Comments - If yes, please specify:

### 088. Are there simplified procedures for:

- [X] civil cases (small disputes)
- [X] criminal cases (misdemeanour cases)
- [ ] administrative cases
- [ ] There is no simplified procedure

Comments - If yes, please specify:

088-1. For these simplified procedures, may judges deliver an oral judgement with a written order and without the full reasoning of the judgement ?

- [X] civil cases
- [ ] criminal cases
- [ ] administrative cases

Comments - If yes, please specify:

089. Do courts and lawyers have the possibility to conclude agreements on arrangements for processing cases (presentation of files, decisions on timeframes for lawyers to submit their conclusions and on dates of hearings)?

( X ) Yes

( ) No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

### 4.2.2 Case flow management – first instance

### 091. First instance courts: number of other than criminal law cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court
Total of other than criminal law	24 578	43 607	45 342	22 850	
cases (1+2+3+4)	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP

1. Civil (and commercial)	7 301	14 659	14 620	7 348	
litigious cases (including litigious	[]NA	[ ] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[ X ] NA
enforcement cases and if possible	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
without administrative law cases,					
see category 3)					
2. Non litigious cases	17 277	28 948	30 722	15 502	
(2.1+2.2+2.3)	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
2.1. General civil (and	17 277	28 948	30 722	15 502	
commercial) non-litigious cases,	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA	[] NA	[ X ] NA
e.g. uncontested payment orders,			[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
request for a change of name,					
non-litigious enforcement cases					
etc. (if possible without					
· -					
administrative law cases, see					
category 3; without registry cases					
and other cases, see categories					
2.2 and 2.3)					
2.2. Registry cases					
	[] NA	[ ] NA	[]NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
(2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP
2.2.1. Non litigious land registry					
	[]NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[] NA	[] NA
cases	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP
2.2.2 Non-litigious business					
registry cases	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP
2.2.3. Other registry cases					
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP
2.3. Other non-litigious cases					
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP
3. Administrative law cases					
	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[]NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
4. Other cases					
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[X]NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP

Comments The year 2020 was special because of the pandemic. It had impact on the number of incoming cases, especially civil cases. Due to the health crisis, the activity in the Norwegian courts was at particularly low level in early 2020. The government implemented measures to remedy the consequences of the virus outbreak. Investments in technical equipment and temporary legislative changes made it possible to conduct digital court hearings. The number of cases resolved by the courts increased in the second half of 2020.

# 092. If courts deal with "civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases", please indicate the case categories included:

. Probate cases, bankruptcy cases and enforcement cases.

### 093. Please indicate the case categories included in the category "other cases":

. NAP

#### 094. First instance courts: number of criminal law cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court
Total of criminal law cases	3 966	23 652	23 320	4 227	
(1 + 2 + 2)	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[] NA	[ ] NA	[ X ] NA
(1+2+3)	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
1. Severe criminal cases					
	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor					
criminal cases	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
criminal cases	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
3. Other criminal cases					
	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP

Comments - If you cannot make a distinction between misdemeanour criminal cases and severe criminal cases (according to the CEPEJ definitions), please specify what cases are reported in those categories. If "Other criminal cases", please specify NA

### 4.2.3 Case flow management – second instance

### 097. Second instance courts (appeal): Number of "other than criminal law" cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the second instance court
Total of other than criminal law	1 479	3 382	3 420	1 441	
cases $(1+2+3+4)$	[]NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ X ] NA
cases (1+2+3+4)	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
1. Civil (and commercial)					
litigious cases (including litigious	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
enforcement cases and if possible					
without administrative law cases,					
see category 3)					
2. Non litigious cases					
	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
(2.1+2.2+2.3)	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP

0

2.1. General civil (and					
commercial) non-litigious cases,	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP				
e.g. uncontested payment orders,	[ ] NAF	[ ] NAF	[]NAF		[ ] INALE
request for a change of name,					
non-litigious enforcement cases					
etc. (if possible without					
administrative law cases, see					
category 3; without registry cases					
and other cases, see categories					
2.2 and 2.3)					
2.2. Registry cases					
(2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[]NA
	[ X ] NAP				
2.2.1. Non litigious land registry					
cases	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA
	[ X ] NAP				
2.2.2 Non-litigious business					
registry cases	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP				
2.2.3. Other registry cases	F 3 3 7 4	F 3 3 7 4	5 1 3 5 4	F 3 3 4	5 3 3 5 4
	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP				
2.3. Other non-litigious cases	Г. Э. №ТА.	Г. Э. Ъ.Т.А.		Г. Э. ХТА.	Г Э <b>Ъ</b> ТА
	[] NA [X] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
3. Administrative law cases	F 37 3 5 F 4	F 37 1 3 T A	F 37 3 3 F 4	F 37 7 3 7 4	F 37 3 3 T 4
	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP				
4. Other cases	F 3 3 7 4	r 1574	F 1 3 7 4	F 3 3 7 4	5 J 3 4
	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA
	[X]NAP	[ X ] NAP	[X]NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP

Comments - If "Other cases" please specify

### 098. Second instance courts (appeal): Number of criminal law cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the second instance court
Total of criminal law cases	829	2 757	2 656	930	
(1+2+3)	[] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ X ] NA
(1+2+3)	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
1. Severe criminal cases					
	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor					
criminal cases	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP

3. Other cases					
	[ X ] NA				
	[ ] NAP				

Comments - If you cannot make a distinction between misdemeanour criminal cases and severe criminal cases (according to the CEPEJ definitions), please indicate the categories of cases reported in the category "serious offences" and cases reported in the category "minor offences". If "Other cases", please specify. The Criminal Procedure Act was amended as of 1 January. Previously, all appeals in cases where the accused had been sentenced to prison for more than 6 years by the district court were always re-submitted to the Court of Appeal. Under the new rules, the courts of appeal may refuse to re-examine the case. This only applies if the Court of Appeal is certain that a new treatment will not lead to a different result than in the district court. The change in the law has contributed to a significant reduction in severe criminal cases pending in 2020. However, the total number of pending cases increased during 2020. The pandemic and restrictions imposed by the government limited court activity in 2020.

### 4.2.4 Case flow management – Supreme Court

### 099. Highest instance courts (Supreme Court): Number of "other than criminal law" cases:

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the Supreme Court
Total of other than criminal law	29	66	64	31	
cases (1+2+3+4)	[]NA []NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[]NA []NAP	[ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
1. Civil (and commercial)					
litigious cases (including litigious	[X]NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
enforcement cases and if possible	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
without administrative law cases,					
see category 3)					
2. Non litigious cases					
•	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
(2.1+2.2+2.3)	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
2.1. General civil (and					
commercial) non-litigious cases,	[X]NA	[ X ] NA	[X]NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
e.g. uncontested payment orders,	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
request for a change of name,					
non-litigious enforcement cases					
etc. (if possible without					
administrative law cases, see					
category 3; without registry cases					
and other cases, see categories					
2.2 and 2.3)					
2.2. Registry cases					
(2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
( <b> </b>	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP
2.2.1. Non litigious land registry					
cases	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP
2.2.2 Non-litigious business					
registry cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP

 $\bigcirc$ 

2.2.3. Other registry cases					
2.2.3. Calor registry cuses	[]NA	[ ] NA	[] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ X ] NAP				
2.3. Other non-litigious cases					
C C	[]NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ X ] NAP				
3. Administrative law cases					
	[X]NA	[ X ] NA			
	[ ] NAP				
4. Other cases					
	[ ] NA				
	[ X ] NAP	[X]NAP			

Comments - If "Other cases", please specify NAP

# 099-1. At the level of the Highest court (Supreme Court), is there a procedure of manifest inadmissibility?

( X ) Yes, please indicate the number of cases closed by this procedure: 175

( ) No

Comments

#### 100. Highest instance courts (Supreme Court): Number of criminal law cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the Supreme Court
Total of criminal law cases	9	38	43	4	
(1+2+3)	[ ] NA	[] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[X]NA
(1+2+3)	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
1. Severe criminal cases					
	[X]NA	[X]NA	[X]NA	[ X ] NA	[X]NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor					
criminal cases	[X]NA	[X]NA	[X]NA	[ X ] NA	[X]NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
3. Other criminal cases					
	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP

Comment - If you cannot make a distinction between misdemeanour criminal cases and severe criminal cases (according to the CEPEJ definitions), please specify what cases are reported in those categories.. If "Other criminal cases", please specify The discrepancy is large in percent, not in absolute numbers

### 4.2.5 Case flow management and timeframes - specific cases

### 101. Number of specific litigious cases received and processed by first instance courts.

Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases		U U	Pending for more than 2 years
---	----------------	--	-----	-------------------------------------

 $\bigcirc$ 

Litigious divorce cases						
	[ X ] NA					
	[ ] NAP					
Employment dismissal cases						
	[ X ] NA	[X]NA				
	[ ] NAP					
Insolvency	4 742	9 168	9 705	4 205		
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[X]NA	
	[ ] NAP	_				
Robbery case						
	[X]NA	[ X ] NA				
	[ ] NAP					
Intentional homicide	8	13	15	6		
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[X]NA	
	[ ] NAP					

Comments Please note that the number of incoming insolvency cases for 2020 is low compared to 2018. Due to the pandemic, the norwegian society was under strict restrictions during a significant part of 2020. Due to the restrictions, the norwegian governement implemented financial support schemes for companies and individuals. These schemes have contributed to a decline in insolvency cases.

# 101-0. Number of procedures/cases relating to asylum seekers and to the right of entry and stay for aliens.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec ref. year	Pending for more than 2 years
Non-court procedures relating to					
- •	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[X]NA
asylum seekers (refugee status	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
under the 1951 Geneva					
Convention)					
Non-court procedures relating to					
the right of entry and stay for	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[X]NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
• • •	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
aliens					
Court cases relating to asylum					
seekers (refugee status under the	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[X]NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
1951 Geneva Convention)					
Court cases relating to the right					
of entry and stay for aliens	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
or oney and say for allons	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP

Comments

=

# 101-1. Could you briefly describe the system in your country dealing with legal remedies relating to asylum seekers (refugee status under the 1951 Geneva Convention) and the right of entry and stay for aliens:

. You can ask for protection in Norway if you have been the victim of harassment and abuse (persecution) in your home country. You can also claim asylum if you are afraid of persecution in your home country. Once the police have registered you as an asylum seeker, they will issue you with a special asylum seeker card. The asylum seeker card is not an identity document. In other words, it is not valid proof of your identity. The card confirms that you are allowed to stay in Norway while your application for asylum is being considered. An asylum seeker card does not give you the right to work in Norway. You will be given a medical check, something to eat and overnight accommodation. Then you will be transferred to an asylum reception centre.

You must apply for asylum to the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI). If UDI denies the application, you can file a complaint to The Immigration Appeals Board (UNE). UNE is the appellate body for immigration and citizenship cases. All cases considered by UNE have first been considered by UDI. If UNE rejects the complaint, you can file an appeal to the first instance courts and then the second instance courts. You must return to your home country if your application for asylum has been finally rejected. The police will deport you if you do not go voluntarily. That means you will be sent back by force.

# 101-2. Number of cases relating to child sexual abuse and child pornography received and processed by first instance courts.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court
Child sexual abuse					
	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
Child pornography					
	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[] NAP

Comments - Please explain what are the legal definitions of these categories of offences in your system: The provisions of the Penal Code on the sexual exploitation of children are regulated in Chapter 26 of the Penal Code. For children under the age of fourteen, separate penal provisions apply. There are also separate penal provisions for acts against children between 14 and 16. The term sexual exploitation includes sexual intercourse, all forms of masturbation and intercourse-like acts, the insertion of fingers into the vagina or rectum, and the licking of the genitals.

The Penal Code sets penalties for various forms of dealing with child pornography. Child pornography is defined as "sexual depictions in moving and immovable images where children are used, someone who must be considered a child or someone who is portrayed as a child". Child pornography is a criminal offense to produce, import for your own use, possess, hand over to another or, for consideration, become acquainted with.

102. Percentage of decisions subject to appeal, average length of proceedings and percentage of cases pending for more than 3 years for all instances for specific litigious cases. The average length of proceedings has to be calculated from the date the application for judicial review is lodged to the date the judgment is made, without taking into account the investigation phase in criminal cases as well as enforcement procedure.

% of decisions subject to appeal			length in 3rd instance (in	procedure (in	pending for more than 3
---	--	--	-------------------------------	---------------	----------------------------

			1			
Civil and commercial litigious cases	Max numeric value allowed : 100	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	Max numeric value allowed : 100			
	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP					[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
Litigious divorce cases	Max numeric value allowed : 100	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	Max numeric value allowed : 100			
	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP					[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
Employment dismissal cases	Max numeric value allowed : 100	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	Max numeric value allowed : 100			
	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP					[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
Insolvency cases	Max numeric value allowed : 100	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	Max numeric value allowed : 100			
	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP					[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
Robbery cases	Max numeric value allowed : 100	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	Max numeric value allowed : 100			
	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP					[X]NA []NAP
Intentional homicide cases	Max numeric value allowed : 100	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	Max numeric value allowed : 100			
	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP					[ X ] NA [ ] NAP

# 103. Where appropriate, please indicate the specific procedure regarding divorce cases (litigious and non-litigious):

. With some very few exception the dissolution of a marriage follows a non-judicial procedure.

# 104. How is the length of proceedings calculated for the six case categories of question 102? Please give a description of the calculation method.

. NA

# 105. Role and powers of the public prosecutor in the criminal procedure (multiple options possible):

[X] to conduct or supervise police investigation

- [ ] to conduct investigations
- [X] when necessary, to request investigation measures from the judge
- [X] to charge
- [X] to present the case in court
- [ X ] to propose a sentence to the judge
- [X] to appeal
- [ ] to supervise the enforcement procedure
- [X] to discontinue a case without needing a decision by a judge (ensure consistency with question 36!)
- [X] to end the case by imposing or negotiating a penalty or measure without requiring a judicial decision
- [ ] other significant powers (please specify): .....

Comments

#### 106. Does the public prosecutor also have a role in:

- [ ] civil cases
- [ ] administrative cases
- [ ] insolvency cases

Comments - If yes, please specify:

#### 107. Public prosecutors: Total number of 1st instance criminal cases.

	Number of cases
1.Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	<b>69 601</b> []NA []NAP
2.Incoming/received cases	<b>301 287</b> []NA []NAP
3.Processed cases (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)	<b>315 471</b> []NA []NAP
3.1.Discontinued during the reference year (3.1.1+3.1.2+3.1.3+3.1.4.)	<b>168 634</b> []NA []NAP
3.1.1 Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified	<b>97 808</b> [] NA [] NAP
3.1.2 Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation	<b>48 904</b> []NA []NAP

C

3.1.3 Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity	20 236 []NA []NAP
3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons	1 686 []NA []NAP
3.2.Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor	78 117 []NA []NAP
3.3.Cases closed by the public prosecutor for other reasons	10 866 []NA []NAP
3.4.Cases brought to court	<b>57 853</b> []NA []NAP
4.Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	55 417 []NA []NAP

Comments The category "cases discontinued for other reasons" refers to cases where the criminal liability has lapsed due to limitation. Cases closed by the public prosecutor for other reasons refer to cases where the accused is not criminally liable.

The number of cases concluded by a penalty, or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor increased between 2018 and 2020. There has been an increase in less serious offenses related to the use of alcohol and drugs, traffic offenses and breaches of order and integrity. These offenses are usually punishable by fines.

### 107-1. If the guilty plea procedure exists, how many cases were concluded by this procedure?

	Total	Severe criminal cases	Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases
Total number of guilty plea procedures			
	[ X ] NA	[X]NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
Before the main trial	19 317		
	[ ] NA	[X]NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
During the main trial			
	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP

Comments In Norwegian courts, defendants can choose a confession sentence. This is a simplified procedure where the criminal case is decided without a charge decision and main hearing. A confession judgment requires that certain conditions be met. Among other things, the offense can not result in imprisonment for more than ten years. The accused must also give an unreserved confession which is strengthened by what the police know about the case. He or she must also consent to the case being treated as a confession. The number given for guilty pleas before the main trial, is the number of confession judgments in the district courts in 2020. Defendants can also confess in criminal cases where a main trial is held. Obtaining figures on the number of confessions in such cases requires a review of the case documents in each individual criminal case. This cannot be done within the deadline for the survey.

### 109. Do the figures provided in Q107 include traffic offence cases?

( X ) Yes

( ) No

Comments

### D2. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: Questions 105-108: National Statistics from the police system STRASAK.

### 5.Career of judges and public prosecutors

#### 5.1.Recruitment and promotion

### 5.1.1Recruitment and promotion of judges

#### 110. How are judges recruited?

- [ ] mainly through a competitive exam (open competition)
- [X] mainly through a recruitment procedure for experienced legal professionals (for example experienced lawyers)
- [ ] a combination of both (competitive exam and working experience)
- [ ] other (please specify): .....

#### Comments

# 111. Authority(ies) responsible for recruitment - are judges initially/at the beginning of their career recruited and nominated by:

- [ ] An authority made up of judges only
- [ ] An authority made up of non-judges only
- [X] An authority/authorities made up of judges and non-judges
- [] Other

Comments - Please indicate the name of the authority(ies) involved in the whole procedure of recruitment and nomination of judges. If there are several authorities, please describe their respective roles: Judicial Appointment Board

#### 111-1. How many members compose this authority?

	Total	Male	Female
Members	7	3	4
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP

Comments – Please specify what is the status of this authority and who is proposing its members? The Judicial Appointment Board is an external, independent and autonomous body appointed by the King and with an essentially decisive function in all judicial appointments.

#### 111-2. May non-selected candidates appeal against the decision on recruitment/appointment?

( ) Yes

( X ) No

Comments – please specify which body is competent to decide on appeal? There are no specific possibilities to appeal on the recruitment possision/appointment. But generally a candidate can sue the Government for their decision. It will not change the result but it has happened that a candidate has got compensation.

### 112. Is the same authority (Q111) competent for the promotion of judges?

() Yes

( X ) No

Comments

## 113. What is the procedure for the promotion of judges? (multiple answers possible)

- [ ] Competitive test / Exam
- [ ] Other procedure (interview or other)
- [X] No special procedure

Comments - Please specify how the promotion procedure for judges is organised (especially if there is no competition or examination): There is no promotion scheme for judges in Norway. All vertical and horizontal career steps are done by application to announced vacancies.

## 113-1. Please indicate the criteria used for the promotion of a judge? (multiple replies possible)

- [ ] Years of experience
- [ ] Professional skills (and/or qualitative performance)
- [ ] Performance (quantitative)
- [ ] Subjective criteria (e.g. integrity, reputation)
- [] Other
- [X] No criteria

Comments - Please specify any useful comment regarding the criteria (especially if you have checked the box "performance" or "other"):

## 5.1.2Status, recruitment and promotion of prosecutors

## 115. What is the status of public prosecution services?

- [X] Has an independent status as a separate entity among state institutions
- [X] Is part of the executive power but enjoys functional independence (please briefly explain how and to what extent)
- [ ] Is part of the executive power (without functional independence)
- [ ] Is part of the judicial power but enjoys functional independence (please briefly explain how and to what extent)
- [ ] Is part of the judicial power (without functional independence)
- [ ] Is a mixed model (please explain)
- [ ] Has other status (please explain)

Comments - When appropriate, please specify the objective guarantees of this independence (such as funding) and where they are enshrined (Constitution, legislation etc.).Furthermore, if "mixed model" or "other", please specify.

# 115-1. Does the law or other regulation prevent specific instructions to prosecute or not, addressed to a public prosecutor?

- () Yes
- ( X ) No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

115-2. If you answered "Yes" to Q115-1, are there exceptions provided by the law/regulations?

() Yes

( ) No

Comments - Please describe these exceptions:

## 115-3. If you answered "No" to Q115-1, which authority can issue the specific instructions?

- [ ] General Prosecutor
- [X] Higher prosecutor/Head of prosecution office
- [ ] Executive power
- [ ] Other

Comments - If "Other", please specify:

## 115-4. What form these instructions may take?

- [ ] Oral instruction
- [ ] Oral instruction with written confirmation
- [X] Written instruction
- [] Other
- [] NAP

Comments - If "Other", please specify:

## 115-5. In that case, are the instructions:

- [ ] Issued seeking prior advice from the competent public prosecutor
- [ ] Mandatory
- [ ] Reasoned
- [X] Recorded in the case file
- [] Other
- [] NAP

Comments - If "Other", please specify:

## 115-6. What is the frequency of this type of instructions:

- ( ) Exceptional
- ( ) Occasional
- ( ) Frequent
- (X) Systematic
- [] NAP

#### Comments

## 115-7. Can the public prosecutor oppose/report an instruction to an independent body?

- () Yes
- ( X ) No
- []NAP

Comments - If yes, please specify to which body/institution and please describe under which conditions.

### 116. How are public prosecutors recruited?

- [ ] mainly through a competitive exam (open competition)
- [ ] mainly through a recruitment procedure for experienced legal professionals (for example experienced lawyers)
- [X] a combination of both (competitive exam and working experience)
- [ ] other (please specify): .....

Comments

# 117. Authority(ies) responsible for recruitment - Are public prosecutors initially/at the beginning of their career recruited by:

- [X] An authority composed of public prosecutors only
- [ ] An authority composed of non-public prosecutors only
- [ ] An authority composed of public prosecutors and non-public prosecutors
- [] Other

Comments - Please indicate the name of the authority(ies) involved in the whole procedure of recruitment and nomination of public prosecutors. If there are several authorities, please describe their respective roles:

### 117-1. How many members compose this authority?

	Total	Male	Female
Members			
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP

Comments - Please specify what is the status of this authority and who is proposing its members?

### 117-2. May non-selected candidates appeal against the decision on recruitment/appointment?

( X ) Yes

( ) No

Comments - Please specify which body is competent to decide on appeal?

### 118. Is the same authority (Q.117) formally responsible for the promotion of public prosecutors?

(X)Yes

( ) No, please specify which authority is competent for promoting public prosecutors .....

#### Comments

#### 119. What is the procedure for the promotion of prosecutors? (multiple answers possible)

- [ ] Competitive test / exam
- [X] Other procedure (interview or other)
- [ ] No special procedure

Comments - Please specify how the promotion procedure for prosecutors is organised (especially if there is no competition or examination):

### 119-2. Please indicate the criteria used for the promotion of a prosecutor:

- [X] Years of experience
- [X] Professional skills (and/or qualitative performance)
- [X] Performance (quantitative)
- [X] Subjective criteria (e.g. integrity, reputation)
- [ ] Other
- [ ] No criteria

Comments - Please, specify any useful comment regarding the criteria (especially if you have checked the box "performance" or "other"):

## 5.1.3Mandate and retirement of judges and prosecutors

## 121. Are judges appointed to office for an undetermined period (i.e. "for life" = until the official age of retirement)?

(X) Yes, please indicate the compulsory retirement age:70

( ) No

Comments - If yes, are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify:

### 121-1. Can a judge be transferred to another court without his/her consent:

- [ ] For disciplinary reasons
- [ ] For organisational reasons
- [ ] For other reasons (please specify modalities and safeguards): .....
- [ X ] No

Comments

# 122. Is there a probation period for judges (e.g. before being appointed "for life")? If yes, how long is this period?

( ) Yes, duration of the probation period (in years): .....

( X ) No

Comments

# 123. Are public prosecutors appointed to office for an undetermined period (i.e. "for life" = until the official age of retirement)?

( X ) Yes, please indicate the compulsory retirement age:70

( ) No

Comments - If yes, are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify:

### 124. Is there a probation period for public prosecutors? If yes, how long is this period?

( ) Yes, duration of the probation period (in years): .....

( X ) No

Comments

### 125. If the mandate for judges is not for an undetermined period (see question 121), what is the

### length of the mandate (in years)?

```
[
[] NA
[X] NAP
```

#### Comments

125-1. Is it renewable?

]

( ) Yes ( ) No [X]NAP

Comments

126. If the mandate for public prosecutors is not for an undetermined period (see question 123), what is the length of the mandate (in years)?

[ [] NA [X] NAP

Comments

### 126-1. Is it renewable?

]

( ) Yes( ) No

[ X ] NAP

Comments

### E1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: Question 123, 124, 126 and 126-1: The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

## 5.2.Training

## 5.2.1Training of judges

### 127. Types of different trainings offered to judges:

	Compulsory	Optional	No training proposed
Initial training (e.g. attend a judicial school, traineeship in a court)	(X)Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	()No	( X ) No	( X ) No
General in-service training	( ) Yes	(X) Yes	( ) Yes
	(X) No	() No	( X ) No

In-service training for specialised judicial functions (e.g. judge for economic or administrative issues)	(X)Yes ()No	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No
In-service training for management functions	(X)Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
of the court (e.g. court president)	()No	( X ) No	( X ) No
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in courts	(X)Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	()No	( X ) No	( X ) No
In-service training on ethics	(X) Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	() No	( X ) No	( X ) No
In-service training on child-friendly justice	(X)Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	()No	( X ) No	( X ) No

## 128. Frequency of the in-service training of judges:

	Frequency of the judges training
General in-service training	[ X ] Regularly (for example every year)
	<ul><li>[ ] Occasional (as needed)</li><li>[ ] No training proposed</li></ul>
In-service training for specialised judicial functions (e.g. judge for economic or administrative issues)	[X] Regularly (for example every year) [] Occasional (as needed)
In-service training for management functions of the court (e.g. court president)	[ ] No training proposed         [ X ] Regularly (for example every
	year) [ ] Occasional (as needed) [ ] No training proposed
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in courts	[X] Regularly (for example every year) [] Occasional (as needed)
In-service training on ethics	[ ] No training proposed [ X ] Regularly (for example every year)
In-service training on child-friendly justice	<ul> <li>[ ] Occasional (as needed)</li> <li>[ ] No training proposed</li> <li>[ X ] Regularly (for example every</li> </ul>
	year) [ ] Occasional (as needed) [ ] No training proposed

Comments - Please indicate any information on the periodicity of the continuous training of judges: Norwegian Courts Administration

## 5.2.2Training of prosecutors

## 129. Types of different trainings offered to public prosecutors:

	Compulsory	Optional	No training proposed
Initial training	(X)Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	()No	( X ) No	( X ) No
General in-service training	(X)Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	()No	( X ) No	( X ) No
In-service training for specialised functions (e.g. public prosecutors specialised in organised crime)	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No
In-service training for management functions	( ) Yes	( ) Yes	(X)Yes
(e.g. Head of prosecution office, manager)	( X ) No	( X ) No	()No
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in office	(X) Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	() No	( X ) No	( X ) No
In-service training on ethics	( ) Yes	( X ) Yes	( ) Yes
	( X ) No	( ) No	( X ) No
In-service training on child-friendly justice	( ) Yes	(X) Yes	( ) Yes
	( X ) No	() No	( X ) No

## 130. Frequency of the in-service training of public prosecutors :

	Frequency of the in-service training
General in-service training	[ ] Regularly (for example every year) [ X ] Occasional (as needed)
	[ ] No training proposed
In-service training for specialised functions (e.g. public prosecutor specialised in organised crime)	<ul> <li>[ X ] Regularly (for example every year)</li> <li>[ ] Occasional (as needed)</li> <li>[ ] No training proposed</li> </ul>
In-service training for management functions (e.g. Head of prosecution office, manager)	<ul> <li>[ ] Regularly (for example every year)</li> <li>[ ] Occasional (as needed)</li> <li>[ X ] No training proposed</li> </ul>
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in office	<ul> <li>[ ] Regularly (for example every year)</li> <li>[ X ] Occasional (as needed)</li> <li>[ ] No training proposed</li> </ul>
In-service training on ethics	<ul> <li>[ ] Regularly (for example every year)</li> <li>[ X ] Occasional (as needed)</li> <li>[ ] No training proposed</li> </ul>
In-service training on child-friendly justice	<ul> <li>[ ] Regularly (for example every year)</li> <li>[ X ] Occasional (as needed)</li> <li>[ ] No training proposed</li> </ul>

## 5.2.3 Training institutions

## 131. Do you have public training institutions for judges and / or prosecutors?

	Initial training only	Continuous training only	Initial and continuous training
Institution(s) for judges	[]	[]	[]
Institution(s) for prosecutors	[X]	[]	[]
Institution(s) for both judges and prosecutors	[]	[]	[]

Comments

## 131-0. If yes, what is the budget of such institution(s)?

	Budget of the institution(s) for the reference year, in €
Institution(s) for judges	
	[ ] NA
	[ X ] NAP
Institution(s) for prosecutors	
	[ ] NA
	[ X ] NAP
Institution(s) for both judges and prosecutors	
	[ ] NA
	[ X ] NAP

Comments The total budget for the training institution (i.e. the Department of Training Development within the Norwegian Courts Administration) is  $\in$  3 000 000,-. The budget related to training of judges within the total budget was  $\in$  1 060 606,-. The Police Academy has its own budget, but it is not possible to single out the share of the budget which is intended for training prosecutors.

# 131-1. If judges and/or prosecutors have no compulsory initial training in such institutions, please indicate briefly how these judges and/or prosecutors are trained?

. See comment under Q131

## 5.2.4 Number of trainings

## 131-2. Number of in-service training courses available and delivered (in days) by the public institution(s) responsible for training

training courses	in-person training	Online training courses available during the reference year (e-
		learning)

m-4-1	8	49	40
Total			
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
1. For judges	2	7	12
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
2. For prosecutors	4	26	
	[]NA	[] NA	[ X ] NA
	[] NAP		[] NAP
3. For other non-judge staff	2	16	28
J	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[] NAP
4. For other non-procession staff			
4. For other non-prosecutor staff			
	[X]NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[]NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
5. Ttraining for other professionals			
	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP

Comments - please specify if there are training courses of judges and/or prosecutors that include other professionals in the field of justice.

## 131-3. Number of participants of the training courses during the reference year

	Number of participants in in- person training courses	Number of participants in online training courses (e- learning)
Total		325
	[ X ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
Judges	30	160
	[ ] NA	[]NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
Prosecutors		
	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
Non-judge staff	57	165
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
Non-prosecutor staff		
•	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
Other professionals		
	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP

Comments

### 5.3.Practice of the profession

## 5.3.1Salaries and benefits of judges and prosecutors

132. Salaries of judges and public prosecutors on 31 December of the reference year:

Gross annual salary, in €	Net annual salary, in €		Net annual salary, in local currency
		currency	

 $\bigcirc$ 

	110.046	71.072	1 205 000	771.077
First instance professional judge at the	112 346	71 963	1 205 000	771 857
beginning of his/her career	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
Judge of the Supreme Court or the	178 574	107 462	1 915 352	1 152 614
Highest Appellate Court (please	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
indicate the average salary of a judge at	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
this level, and not the salary of the				
Court President)				
Public prosecutor at the beginning of	54 724	39 232	587 194	420 795
his/her career	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
Public prosecutor of the Supreme	124 924	72 375	1 238 000	776 282
Court or the Highest Appellate	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
• •	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
Instance (please indicate the average				
salary of a public prosecutor at this				
level, and not the salary of the Attorney				
General).				

Comments Please note significant difference between the net annual salary for public prosecutor reported in 2018 and 2020. For 2018 the net annual salary was calculated as the amount after pension contributions had been deducted from the gross annual salary, not taking the amount payed in income tax in to consideration.

For 2020, the net annual income of presecutors is calculated by deducting both the amount payed in pension contributions and income tax.

## 133. Do judges and public prosecutors have additional benefits?

	Judges	Public prosecutors
Reduced taxation	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No
Special pension	( ) Yes ( X) No	( ) Yes ( X) No
Housing	( ) Yes ( X) No	( ) Yes (X) No
Other financial benefit	( ) Yes ( X) No	( ) Yes ( X) No

Comments

## 134. If "other financial benefit", please specify:

[ X ] NAP

=

135. Can judges combine their work with any of the following functions/activities?

	With remuneration	Without remuneration
Teaching	(X)Yes	( ) Yes
	( ) No	( X ) No
Research and publication	(X)Yes	( ) Yes
	( ) No	( X ) No
Arbitrator	(X)Yes	( ) Yes
	( ) No	( X ) No
Consultant	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	( X ) No	( X ) No
Cultural function	(X)Yes	( ) Yes
	( ) No	( X ) No
Political function	(X)Yes	( ) Yes
	( ) No	( X ) No
Mediator	(X)Yes	( ) Yes
	( ) No	( X ) No
Other function	(X)Yes	( ) Yes
	( ) No	( X ) No

Comments - If rules exist in your country (e.g. authorisation needed to perform these activities), please specify. If "other function", please specify.

## 137. Can public prosecutors combine their work with any of the following functions/activities?

	With remuneration	Without remuneration
Teaching	(X)Yes	(X)Yes
	( ) No	( ) No
Research and publication	(X) Yes () No	(X)Yes ()No
Arbitrator	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
Consultant	(X) No () Yes	(X) No () Yes
	(X) No	(X) No
Cultural function	(X) Yes	(X) Yes
Political function	( ) No ( X ) Yes	( ) No ( X ) Yes
	( ) No	( ) No
Mediator	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Other function	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	( X ) No	( X ) No

Comments - If rules exist in your country (e.g. authorisation needed to perform these activities), please specify. If "other function", please specify:

139. Productivity bonuses: do judges receive bonuses based on the fulfilment of quantitative objectives in relation to the number of resolved cases (e.g. number of cases resolved over a given

## period of time)?

() Yes

( X ) No

Comments - If yes, please specify the conditions and if possible the amounts:

## 5.3.2 Body/institution of ethics

138. Is there in your country an institution / body giving opinions on ethical questions of the conduct of judges (e.g. involvement in political life, use of social media by judges, etc.)

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comments

## 138-1. If yes, who are the members of this institution/body?

( ) Only judges

( ) Judges and other legal professionals

( X ) Other, please specify: The Supervisory Committee for Judges is composed of judges, lawyers and representatives of the public

Comments

## 138-2. Are the opinions of this institution / body publicly available?

(X)Yes

( ) No

[ ] NAP

Comments - Please describe the work of this institution / body, the frequency of opinions, etc.

# 138-3. Is there in your country an institution / body giving opinions on ethical questions of the conduct of prosecutors (e.g. involvement in political life, use of social media by prosecutors, etc.)

() Yes

( X ) No

Comments

## 138-4. If yes, who are the members of this institution/body?

- ( ) Only prosecutors
- ( ) Prosecutors and other legal professionals
- ( ) Other, please specify: .....

#### Comments

## 138-5. Are the opinions of this institution / body publicly available?

() Yes

( ) No

[ ] NAP

Comments - Please describe the work of this institution / body, the frequency of opinions, etc.

### 5.4.Disciplinary procedures

## 5.4.1Authorities responsible for disciplinary procedures and sanctions

# 140. Who is authorised to initiate disciplinary proceedings against judges (multiple replies possible)?

[X] Court users

- [X] Relevant Court or hierarchical superior
- [ ] High Court / Supreme Court
- [X] High Judicial Council
- [ ] Disciplinary court
- [ ] Disciplinary body (disciplinary prosecutor, investigator etc.)
- [ ] Ombudsman
- [ ] Parliament

[X] Executive power (please specify): In addition to identifying the above mentioned subjects for complaints, section 237 of the Courts Act allows for complains filed by everyone directly affected by the behaviour of the judges and also for those who have a particular interest in filing a complaint.

[X] Other (please specify): In addition to identifying the above mentioned subjects for complaints, section 237 of the Courts Act allows for complains filed by everyone directly affected by the behaviour of the judges and also for those who have a particular interest in filing a complaint.

[ ] This is not possible

Comments In addition to identifying the above mentioned subjects for complaints, section 237 of the Courts Act allows for complains filed by everyone directly affected by the behaviour of the judges and also for those who have a particular interest in filing a complaint. The jury system in grave criminal appelant cases was abolished by 1 January 2018, placed by a composite court consisting of 2 professional judges and 5 lay judges.

## 141. Who is authorised to initiate disciplinary proceedings against public prosecutors: (multiple replies possible):

- [ ] Citizens
- [X] Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior public prosecutor
- [X] Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor
- [ ] Public prosecutorial Council (High Judicial Council)
- [ ] Disciplinary court
- [ ] Disciplinary body (disciplinary prosecutor, investigator etc.)
- [ ] Ombudsman
- [ ] Professional body
- [ ] Executive power (please specify): .....
- [ ] Other (please specify): .....
- [ ] This is not possible

## 142. Which authority has disciplinary power over judges? (multiple replies possible)

[X] Court

[ ] Higher Court / Supreme Court

[ ] High Judicial Council

[X] Disciplinary court or body

- [ ] Ombudsman
- [ ] Parliament

[X] Executive power (please specify): The Government (i.e. not the Ministry of Justice itself) can initiate litigation on dismissal of judges, whereas judges according to the Constitution can only be dismissed by court decision.

[ ] Other (please specify): .....

Comments The Government ( i.e. not the Ministry of Justice itself) can initiate litigation on dismissal of judges, whereas judges according to the Constitution can only be dismissed by court decision.

## 143. Which authority has disciplinary power over public prosecutors? (multiple replies possible)

[ ] Supreme Court

[X] Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior

- [X] Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor
- [ ] Public prosecutorial Council (High Judicial Council)
- [ ] Disciplinary court or body
- [ ] Ombudsman
- [ ] Professional body
- [ ] Executive power (please specify): .....
- [ ] Other (please specify): .....

#### Comments

### 5.4.2Number of disciplinary procedures and sanctions

144. Number of disciplinary proceedings initiated during the reference year against judges and public prosecutors. (If a disciplinary proceeding is undertaken because of several reasons, please count the proceedings only once and for the main reason.)

	Judges	Prosecutors
Tetel member (1 - 2 - 2 - 4)	43	
Total number (1+2+3+4)	[]NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
1. Breach of professional ethics	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[] NAP	[]NAP
2. Professional inadequacy		
	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP

3. Criminal offence		
	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
4. Other		
	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify: There is no central overview of all disciplinary cases in the police. There are very few disciplinary cases involving prosecutors, and these cases are normally not serious.

# 145. Number of sanctions pronounced during the reference year against judges and public prosecutors:

	Judges	Prosecutors
Total number (total 1 to 10)	4	0
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
1. Reprimand	4	
	[ ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
2. Suspension		
2. Suspension	[] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ X ] NAP	[] NAP
2 W24 4		
3. Withdrawal from cases	L I NIA	
	[] NA [X] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
4. Fine		
	[ ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ X ] NAP	[ ] NAP
5. Temporary reduction of salary		
	[ ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ X ] NAP	[ ] NAP
6 Desition downwards		
6. Position downgrade	[ ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ X ] NAP	[]] NAP
7. Transfer to another geographical (court) location		
	[] NA	
	[ X ] NAP	[]NAP
8. Resignation		
	[ ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ X ] NAP	[ ] NAP
9. Other		
	[] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ X ] NAP	[] NAP
10. Dismissal	L J DIA	
	[]NA	
	[ X ] NAP	[ ] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify. If a significant difference exists between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions, please indicate the reasons.

### E3. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: Public Prosecutors: The Office of the Director of Public Prosecution.

Judges: Statistics from Annual Report 2020, Supervisory Committee for Judges.

## 6.Lawyers

## 6.1.Profession of lawyer

## 6.1.1Status of the profession of lawyers

### 146. Total number of lawyers practising in your country:

	Total	Male	Female
Number of lawyers	8 623	5 306	3 317 ] NA

Comments

147. Does this figure include "legal advisors" who cannot represent their clients in court (for example, some solicitors or in-house counsellors)?

Yes ( )

No(X)

Comments

### 148. Number of legal advisors who cannot represent their clients in court:

[146]

[] NAP

Comments

=

## 149. Is legal representation in courts exclusively exercised by lawyers in: (multiple replies possible)

	First instance	Second instance	Highest instance court (Supreme Court)
Civil cases	<ul> <li>(X) Yes always</li> <li>() Yes in some cases</li> <li>() No</li> <li>[] NAP</li> </ul>	(X) Yes always () Yes in some cases () No [] NAP	(X) Yes always () Yes in some cases () No []NAP
Dismissal cases	<ul> <li>(X) Yes always</li> <li>() Yes in some cases</li> <li>() No</li> <li>[] NAP</li> </ul>	(X) Yes always () Yes in some cases () No [] NAP	(X) Yes always () Yes in some cases () No ] NAP

Criminal cases – Defendant	(X) Yes always	(X) Yes always	(X) Yes always
	( ) Yes in some cases	() Yes in some cases	( ) Yes in some cases
	( ) No	( ) No	( ) No
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
Criminal cases – Victim	(X) Yes always	(X) Yes always	(X) Yes always
	( ) Yes in some cases	( ) Yes in some cases	( ) Yes in some cases
	( ) No	( ) No	( ) No
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
Administrative cases	(X) Yes always	(X) Yes always	(X) Yes always
	( ) Yes in some cases	() Yes in some cases	( ) Yes in some cases
	( ) No	( ) No	( ) No
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP

Comments - Please indicate any useful clarifications regarding the content of lawyers' exclusive rights:

## 149-0. If other than lawyers may represent a client in court, please specify who:

	First instance	Second instance	Highest instance court (Supreme Court)
Civil society organisation	( ) Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	( X ) No	( X ) No	( X ) No
Family member	( ) Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	( X ) No	( X ) No	( X ) No
Self-representation	( ) Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
_	( X ) No	( X ) No	( X ) No
Trade union	( ) Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	( X ) No	( X ) No	( X ) No
Other	( ) Yes	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	( X ) No	( X ) No	( X ) No

Comments - If "other", please specify. In addition, for the categories selected please specify the types of cases concerned by this/these representation(s):

## 149-1. In addition to the functions of legal representation and legal advice, can a lawyer exercise other activities?

- [ ] Notarial activity
- [X] Arbitration / mediation
- [X] Proxy / representation
- [X] Property manager
- [X] Real estate agent

[X] Other law activities (please specify): .....

Comments "Other": Debt collection

### 149-2. What are the statuses for exercising the profession of lawyer?

- [X] Self-employed lawyer
- [X] Staff lawyer
- [X] In-house lawyer

## 150. Is the lawyer profession organised through:

[X] a national bar association

[X] a regional bar association

[ ] a local bar association

Comments

## 151. Is there a specific initial training and/or exam to enter the profession of lawyer?

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comments - Please indicate if there are other specific requirements as regards diplomas or university degrees:

## 152. Is there a mandatory general in-service professional training system for lawyers?

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comments

# 153. Is the specialisation in some legal fields linked to specific training, levels of qualification, specific diploma or specific authorisations?

() Yes

( X ) No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

## F1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: The Criminal Procedure Act Section 95 and the Civil Procedure Act section 3-3

## 6.1.2Practicing the profession

154. Can court users establish easily what the lawyers' fees will be (i.e. a prior information on the foreseeable amount of fees)?

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comments

## 155. Are lawyers' fees freely negotiated?

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comments

## 156. Do laws or bar standards provide any rules on lawyers' fees (including those freely negotiated)?

[X] Yes, laws provide rules

- [ ] Yes, standards of the bar association provide rules
- [ ] No, neither laws nor bar association standards provide rules

Comments

## 6.1.3Quality standards and disciplinary procedures

### 157. Have quality standards been determined for lawyers?

( X ) Yes

( ) No

Comments - If yes, what are the quality criteria used?

## 158. If yes, who is responsible for formulating these quality standards:

[X] the bar association

[X] the Parliament

[ ] other (please specify): .....

#### Comments

## 159. Is it possible to file a complaint about:

[X] the performance of lawyers

[X] the amount of fees

Comments - Please specify:

### 160. Which authority is responsible for disciplinary procedures?

- [ ] a judge
- [ ] Ministry of Justice
- [ ] a professional authority
- [X] other (please specify): The Bar Association's disciplinary committee

Comments The Bar Association's disciplinary committee

# 161. Disciplinary proceedings initiated against lawyers. (If a disciplinary proceeding is undertaken because of several reasons, please count the proceedings only once and for the main reason.)

	Number of disciplinary proceedings
Total number of disciplinary proceedings initiated $(1 + 2 + 3 + 4)$	
	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP
1. Breach of professional ethics	
	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP

2. Professional inadequacy	
	[ X ] NA
	[] NAP
3. Criminal offence	
	[ X ] NA
	[] NAP
4. Other	
	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify:

## 162. Sanctions pronounced against lawyers.

	Number of sanctions
Total number of sanctions $(1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)$	
	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP
1. Reprimand	
<b>F</b>	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP
2 Sugnanzion	
2. Suspension	[ X ] NA
	[]] NAP
3. Withdrawal from cases	
	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP
4. Fine	
	[X]NA
	[] NAP
5. Other	
	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify. If a significant difference between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions exists, please indicate the reasons.

## 7. Court related mediation and other alternative Dispute Resolution

### 7.1. Court related mediation

## 7.1.1 Details on court related mediation

## 163. Does the judicial system provide for court-related mediation procedures?

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comments

### 163-1. In some fields, does the judicial system provide for mandatory mediation with a mediator?

[X] Before/instead of going to court

[X] Ordered by the court, the judge, the public prosecutor or a public authority in the course of a judicial proceeding

Comments - If there is mandatory mediation, please specify which fields are concerned:

## 163-2. In some fields, does the legal system provide for mandatory informative sessions with a mediator?

() Yes

( X ) No

Comments - If there are mandatory informative sessions, please specify which fields are concerned:

( ) No

() Yes

(X) No

(X)Yes

( ) No

] NAP

] NAP

] NAP

	Private mediator	Public authority (other than the court)	Judge	Public prosecutor
Civil and commercial cases	(X)Yes	( ) Yes	(X)Yes	() Yes
	( ) No	( X ) No	( ) No	( X ) No
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
Family cases	( ) Yes	( ) Yes	(X)Yes	( ) Yes
-	( X ) No	( X ) No	( ) No	( X ) No
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
Administrative cases	(X)Yes	( ) Yes	(X)Yes	( ) Yes
	( ) No	( X ) No	( ) No	( X ) No
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
Labour cases including employment	(X)Yes	() Yes	(X)Yes	( ) Yes

(X) No

(X)Yes

( ) No

() Yes

(X) No

] NAP

] NAP

] NAP

164.	Please	specify.	by type	of cases.	who	provides	court-related	mediation	services:
1011	I ICube	speenj,	oj ej po	or eases,		provided	evalt leidted	moundition	Der Treeb.

Comments

dismissals

Criminal cases

Consumer cases

# 165. Is there a possibility to receive legal aid for court-related mediation or receive these services free of charge?

(X)Yes

( ) No

[] NAP

Comments - If yes, please specify (only one or both options)::

=

### 166. Number of accredited or registered mediators for court-related mediation:

T	Fotal	Males	Females

( ) No

() Yes

(X) No

(X) Yes

( ) No

] NAP

] NAP

] NAP

(X) No

() Yes

( X ) No

() Yes

(X) No

] NAP

] NAP

] NAP

Number of mediators			
	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP

Comments There are no national lists or overview of the number of accredited mediations. Each court would have an overview for their court.

## 167. Number of court-related mediations:

	Number of cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation	Number of finished court-related mediations	Number of cases in which there is a settlement agreement
Total (1+2+3+4+5+6)			
	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[X]NA
	[] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
1. Civil and commercial cases		1 983	1 364
	[ X ] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
2. Family cases			
	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
3. Administrative cases			
5. Mainingular vo vasos	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[] NAP	[ ] NAP
4. Labour cases including employment			
dismissal cases	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
uisiiissai cases	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
5. Criminal cases			
	[ ] NA	[] NA	[ ] NA
	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP
6. Consumer cases			
	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP

Comments - Please indicate the source:

=

### 168. Do the following alternative dispute resolution (ADR) methods exist in your country?

- [X] Mediation other than court-related mediation
- [X] Arbitration
- [X] Conciliation (if different from mediation)
- [X] Other ADR (please specify):Public Mediation Service

Comments

### G1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Source: The Norwegian Ministry of Justice and Public Security

## 8.Enforcement of court decisions

8.1.Execution of decisions in civil matters

## 8.1.1 Number of enforcement agents, status and mandate

### 169. Number and type of enforcement agents in your country.

	Total	Male	Female
Total (1+2+3+4)	72	60	12
· · ·	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
1. Private professionals under the authority			
(control) of public authorities	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
(control) of public authorntics	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP
2. Enforcement agents working in a public	72	60	12
institution (civil servants paid by state)	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
institution (civil servants paid by state)	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
3. Judges			
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP
4. Other			
	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA
	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP

Comments - If other, please specify their status and competences: The observed decrease is a result of reduction in the number of police districts.

# 170. What are the requirements to access the profession of enforcement agent (multiple replies possible)?

- [ ] diploma
- [ ] professional experience
- [ ] specific exam
- [ ] appointment procedure by the State
- [ ] initial training

#### [X] other

Comments - If "other", please specify:

# 171. Are enforcement agents appointed to office for an undetermined period (i.e. "for life" = until the official age of retirement)?

(X) Yes, please indicate the age of retirement: 67

( ) No, please specify the duration of the appointment: .....

Comments - If yes, are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify:

## 8.1.2 Activities/scope of competence

## 171-1. Which debtor's information can the enforcement agent access at the beginning of the

## enforcement procedure?

	Access to information	Direct electronic access to information
Address	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Date of birth	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Civil status	(X) Yes () No	(X) Yes () No
Cohabitant	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( ) Yes (X) No
Employer	(X)Yes ()No	(X) Yes () No
Motor vehicle	( X ) Yes ( ) No	(X)Yes ()No
Movable property	( X ) Yes ( ) No	(X)Yes ()No
Immovable property	( X ) Yes ( ) No	(X)Yes ()No
Bank account	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( ) Yes (X) No
Other enforcement proceedings underway	( ) Yes ( X ) No	(X)Yes ()No
Insolvency proceedings (bankruptcy, judicial reorganisation, collective debt settlement etc.)	( X ) Yes ( ) No	(X)Yes ()No
Other	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( ) Yes (X) No

Comments - If "other", please specify:

## 171-2. Can the enforcement agent carry out the following civil enforcement proceedings:

	Option
Seizure of movable tangible properties	(X) Yes, exclusively performed by
	enforcement agents
	( ) Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by enforcement agents
	( ) No
	[ ] NAP
Preventive seizure of movable tangible properties	(X) Yes, exclusively performed by
	enforcement agents
	( ) Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by enforcement agents
	( ) No
	[ ] NAP

Seizure of immovable properties	(X) Yes, exclusively performed by
	enforcement agents <ul> <li>( ) Yes, but not exclusively performed</li> <li>by enforcement agents</li> <li>( ) No </li> <li>[ ] NAP</li> </ul>
Preventive seizure of immovable properties	<ul> <li>(X) Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents</li> <li>( ) Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents</li> <li>( ) No</li> <li>[ ] NAP</li> </ul>
Seizure from a third party of the debtor claims regarding a sum of money	<ul> <li>(X) Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents</li> <li>( ) Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents</li> <li>( ) No</li> <li>[ ] NAP</li> </ul>
Seizure of remunerations	<ul> <li>(X) Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents</li> <li>( ) Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents</li> <li>( ) No</li> <li>[ ] NAP</li> </ul>
Seizure of motorised vehicles	<ul> <li>(X) Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents</li> <li>( ) Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents</li> <li>( ) No</li> <li>[ ] NAP</li> </ul>
Eviction measures	<ul> <li>(X) Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents</li> <li>( ) Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents</li> <li>( ) No</li> <li>[ ] NAP</li> </ul>
Seizures of boats and ships	<ul> <li>(X) Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents</li> <li>( ) Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents</li> <li>( ) No</li> <li>[ ] NAP</li> </ul>
Seizure of aircrafts	<ul> <li>(X) Yes, exclusively performed by enforcement agents</li> <li>( ) Yes, but not exclusively performed by enforcement agents</li> <li>( ) No</li> <li>[ ] NAP</li> </ul>

	(X) Yes, exclusively performed by
Seizure of electronic assets (e.g cryptocurrency)	enforcement agents
	-
	( ) Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by enforcement agents
	( ) No
	[] NAP
Enforced sale by public tender of seized properties	(X) Yes, exclusively performed by
	enforcement agents
	( ) Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by enforcement agents
	( ) No
	[]NAP
Sale of shares	(X) Yes, exclusively performed by
	enforcement agents
	( ) Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by enforcement agents
	( ) No
	[] NAP
Other	(X) Yes, exclusively performed by
	enforcement agents
	() Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by enforcement agents
	() No

# 171-3. Apart from the enforcement of court decisions, what are the other activities that can be carried out by enforcement agents?

- [X] Service of judicial and extrajudicial documents
- [X] Debt recovery
- [ ] Voluntary or public auctions of moveable or immoveable property
- [X] Custody of goods
- [X] Recording and reporting of evidence
- [X] Court hearings service
- [X] Provision of legal advice
- [ ] Bankruptcy procedures
- [X] Performing tasks assigned by judges
- [X] Representing parties in courts
- [ ] Drawing up private deeds and documents
- [ ] Building manager
- [X] Other

Comments

## 8.1.3 Training and ICT

## 172-1. Is there a system of mandatory general continuous training for enforcement agents?

() Yes

( X ) No

Comments

172-2. Do you have an e-learning training system established for enforcement agents?

() Yes

( X ) No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

# 172-3. Does the content of the continuous training system also include ICT (related to enforcement procedures)?

() Yes

( X ) No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

# 172-4. Have an electronic service of documents or electronic notifications been introduced in your country?

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comments The conciliation board's documents are digitally proclaimed.

# 172-5. Does the development of new technologies have an effect on the different stages of the enforcement procedure?

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comments - Please explain: In most cases, the conciliation boards can communicate digitally with affected parties. Previously, communication only took place by post-

## 8.1.4 Fees

## 174. Are enforcement fees easily established and transparent for parties?

( X ) Yes

( ) No

Comments

## 175-1. Are the fees charged in case of successful enforcement proceedings freely negotiated?

() Yes

( X ) No

Comments

## 175-2. Who has to pay these fees if the enforcement proceedings are successful?

[ ] The debtor

[X] The creditor

[ ] Other – please specify .....

Comments

### 176. Do laws provide any rules on enforcement fees (including those freely negotiated)?

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comments

## H0. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Source: The National Police Directorate

## 8.1.5 Organisation of profession and efficiency of enforcement services

## 177. Is there a body entrusted with supervising and monitoring the enforcement agents' activity?

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comments

## 178. Which authority is responsible for supervising and monitoring enforcement agents?

[ ] professional body

[X] judge

[ ] Ministry of Justice

[ ] public prosecutor

[X] other (please specify): The National Police Directorate

Comments "Other": The National Police Directorate

# 181. Is there a specific mechanism for executing court decisions rendered against public authorities, including supervising such execution?

() Yes

( X ) No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

# 182. Is there a system for monitoring how the enforcement procedure is conducted by the enforcement agent?

(X)Yes

( ) No

## 183. What are the main complaints made by users concerning the enforcement procedure? Please indicate a maximum of 3.

[ ] no execution at all
[ ] non execution of court decisions against public authorities
[ ] lack of information
[X] excessive length
[ ] unlawful practices
[ ] insufficient supervision
[ ] excessive cost
[ ] unethical behaviour of enforcement agent
[X] other (please specify):
Comments "Other": the size of wage withholding and the choice of execution

### 185. Is there a system measuring the length of enforcement procedures:

	Existence of the system
for civil cases	(X) Yes () No
for administrative cases	(X) Yes () No

Comments

186. Regarding a decision on debt collection, please estimate the average timeframe to serve and/or notify the decision to the parties who live in the city where the court sits (one option only):

- (  $\boldsymbol{X}$  ) between 1 and 5 days
- ( ) between 6 and 10 days
- ( ) between 11 and 30 days
- ( ) more (please specify): .....

```
[]NA
```

Comments

187. Number of disciplinary proceedings initiated against enforcement agents. (If a disciplinary proceeding is undertaken because of several reasons, please count the proceedings only once and for the main reason.)

	Number of disciplinary proceedings initiated
Total number of initiated disciplinary proceedings (1+2+3+4)	
	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP

1. For breach of professional ethics	
	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP
2. For professional inadequacy	
	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP
3. For criminal offence	
	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP
4. Other	
	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify:

### 188. Number of sanctions pronounced against enforcement agents:

	Number of sanctions pronounced
Total number of sanctions (1+2+3+4+5)	
	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP
1. Reprimand	
	[ X ] NA
	[] NAP
2. Suspension	
	[] NAP
3. Withdrawal from cases	
	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP
4. Fine	
	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP
5. Other	
	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify. If a significant difference between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions exists, please indicate the reasons:

## H1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Source: The National Police Directorate

## 8.2. Execution of decisions in criminal matters

## 8.2.1Functioning of execution in criminal matters

189. Which authority is in charge of the enforcement of judgments in criminal matters? (multiple replies possible)

- [ ] Judge
- [ ] Public prosecutor
- [X] Prison and Probation Services
- [ ] Enforcement agent
- [X] Other authority (please specify): .....

Comments - Please specify his/her functions and duties (e.g. initiative or monitoring functions).

### 190. Are the effective recovery rates of fines decided by a criminal court evaluated by studies?

() Yes

( X ) No

Comments

### 191. If yes, what is the recovery rate?

- ( ) 80-100%
- ( ) 50-79%
- () less than 50%

Comments - Please indicate the source for answering this question:

### 9.Notaries

### 9.1.Profession of notary

## 9.1.1Number, status and mandate of notaries

### 192. Number and status of notaries in your country.

	Total	Male	Female	
TOTAL (1+2+3+4)	60			
	[ ] NA	[X]NA	[ X ] NA	
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	
1. Private professionals (without control from				
public authorities)	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	
public autionnes)	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	
2. Holders of public offices appointed by the				
State	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	
	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	
3. Civil servants (paid by the State)	60			
	[ ] NA	[X]NA	[ X ] NA	
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	
4. Other				
	[] NA	[ ] NA	[ ] NA	
	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	[ X ] NAP	

Comments - If "Other", please specify the status, or if "holder of a public office appointed by the State", please indicate which ministry is mainly engaged in the appointment procedure:

## 192-1. What are the access conditions to the profession of notary (multiple replies possible):

Page 103 of 116

[	] diploma
[	] professional experience
[	] specific exam
[	] appointment procedure by the State
[	] initial training
[ }	() other (please specify):
Com	ments

# 192-2. Are notaries appointed to office for an undetermined period (i.e. "for life" = until the official age of retirement)?

[X] yes, please indicate the age of retirement:70

[ ] no, please specify the duration of the appointment: .....

Comments - are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify:

## 9.1.2 Activities/scope of competences

## 194. What kind of activities do notaries perform (multiple options possible):

	Please select one option
Authentication	(X) Yes, exclusively performed by notaries
	( ) Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	( ) No
	[] NAP
Certification of signatures	(X) Yes, exclusively performed by
	notaries
	( ) Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	( ) No
	[ ] NAP
Legalisation of signatures / Apostille	( ) Yes, exclusively performed by
	notaries
	( ) Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	( X ) No
	[ ] NAP
Legality control of documents	( ) Yes, exclusively performed by
	notaries
	( ) Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	( X ) No
	[] NAP

Mediation	( ) Yes, exclusively performed by
	notaries
	( ) Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	( X ) No
	[ ] NAP
Taking of oaths	( ) Yes, exclusively performed by
	notaries
	() Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	(X) No
	[] NAP
Non-contentious judicial procedures (e.g. acting as court commissioner in a	( ) Yes, exclusively performed by
successions file, performing divorce, division of estate, please specify)	notaries
successions me, performing divorce, division of estate, piease speeny)	() Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	(X) No
	[] NAP
Act as civil servant (for example performing marriage, please specify)	( ) Yes, exclusively performed by
Act as civil servant (for example performing marriage, please specify)	notaries
	( ) Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	(X) No
Other judicial functions (for example, payment orders)	( ) Yes, exclusively performed by
	notaries
	( ) Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	( X ) No
	[] NAP
Public auctions	( ) Yes, exclusively performed by
	notaries
	( ) Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	(X) No
	[] NAP
Other (for example collect taxes, run registers etc.)	( ) Yes, exclusively performed by
and the contract much the toProtect and	notaries
	( ) Yes, but not exclusively performed
	( ) 100, out not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	by notaries (X) No

Comments - If "other", please specify. Please indicate any useful clarifications regarding the content of the notaries' exclusive rights or, on the opposite, other bodies that also have competences for the listed activities.

## 194-2. In which areas of law do notaries perform their activities (multiple options possible)?

- [ ] Real estate transaction
- [ ] Family law
- [ ] Succession law

- [ ] Company law
- [ ] Legality control of gambling activities
- [ ] Protection of vulnerable persons
- [X] Other

## 9.1.3 ICT, organisation of the profession and training

#### 194-3. Do notaries use specialised ICT systems in their activity?

- [ ] In their relations with the State (e.g. courts, registries, chambers of commerce, tax authorities)
- [ ] In their relations with their clients
- [ ] In their relations with other notaries (e.g. videoconferencing, system to exchange documents)

Comments None of the above

### 194-4. Which computerised registries can notaries consult?

- [ ] Land registry
- [ ] Business registry
- [X] Civil status / Population registry
- [ ] Succession / Family law registry
- [ ] Any other registry (please specify) .....
- [ ] None

#### Comments

#### 194-5. Are there registries/ registry infrastructures run by the notaries?

- ( ) Yes
- ( X ) No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

## 194-6. In which computerised registries can notaries modify data (either directly or by submitting an online request)?

	Directly modifying	Indirectly modifying by submitting an online request
Land registry	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	( X ) No	( X ) No
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
Business registry	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	( X ) No	( X ) No
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
Civil status/ Population registry	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	( X ) No	( X ) No
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP

Succession / Family law registry	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	( X ) No	( X ) No
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
Any other registry (please specify)	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	( X ) No	( X ) No
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP
None	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	( X ) No	( X ) No
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP

## 194-7. What ICT tools are used by notaries in their relations with clients?

- [ ] Videoconferencing (e.g. digital advice)
- [ ] Digital act
- [ ] Digital identification
- [ ] Digital archiving
- [ ] Other, please specify .....

[X] None

Comments

## 194-8. Who is responsible to run the digital archives?

- [X] Notariat / Professional body
- [ ] Other public authority
- [ ] Another entity (please specify) .....

Comments

### 195. Is there an authority entrusted with supervising and monitoring the notaries' work?

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comments

# 196. If yes, which authority is responsible for supervising and monitoring notaries (multiple options possible)?

[ ] professional body

[X] court

- [ ] Ministry of Justice
- [ ] public prosecutor
- [ ] other (please specify): .....

#### Comments

### 196-1. Is there a system of general continuous training for all notaries?

() Yes

## 196-2. Do notaries have training on:

	Yes	No
European law	( )	(X)
Law of another Member State (cross-border training programmes)	( )	(X)

Comments - If yes, please indicate the types (e.g. traditional courses, e-learning, webinar) and the major topics of the training activities:

## I1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: The Norwegian Courts Administration

## **10.Court interpreters**

## 10.1.Details on profession of court interpreter

## 10.1.1Status of court interpreters

### 197. Is the title of court interpreters protected?

() Yes

( X ) No

Comments

## 198. Is the function of court interpreters regulated by legal norms?

( X ) Yes

( ) No

Comments

## 199. Number of registered court interpreters:

[ [] NA [X] NAP ]

Comments

200. Are there binding provisions regarding the quality of court interpretation within judicial proceedings?

() Yes

Comments - If yes, please specify (e.g. having passed a specific exam):

### 201. Are the courts responsible for selecting court interpreters?

- [ ] Yes, for recruitment and/or appointment for a specific term of office
- [X] Yes, for recruitment and/or appointment on an ad hoc basis, according to the specific needs of given proceedings
- [ ] No, please specify which authority selects court interpreters .....

#### Comments

### J1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: NAP

## 11.Judicial experts

### 11.1.Profession of judicial expert

## 11.1.1Status of judicial experts

## 202. In your system, what types of judicial experts can participate in judicial procedures (multiple replies possible):

[X] Experts designated by the parties in support of their arguments but bound by a duty of independence and impartiality to the court

[X] Experts appointed by the court or other authority independent of the parties

[ ] Other system of judicial expertise, please specify .....

Comments - Please specify who is proposing and appointing experts in an individual case.

### 202-1. Are there lists or any other form of official registration for judicial experts?

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comments

### 202-1-1. If yes, at which level is the list established (multiple replies possible):

[X] national

[X] administrative district or federal entity

- [ ] judicial district
- [ ] other

Comments - Please, indicate any other comment regarding these lists or databases of experts, if they do exist (e.g. does the expert take an oath? How are his/her skills evaluated? By whom?): The Norwegian Psychological Association makes lists of qualified experts that can be used in children's and family cases.

The National Unit for Forensic Psychiatric Experts maintains a national overview of forensic experts and updates it regularly.

The lists are national but provide information about the expert's workplace. The courts appoint experts who work in the same administrative district as the court is localized.

## 202-1-2. Are these lists publicly available?

(X) Yes, available on the internet

- () Yes
- ( ) No

#### Comments

## 202-2. Which authority is competent for the registration of judicial experts?

- [ ] Ministry of justice
- [X] Courts
- [ ] Administrative body
- [ ] Independent body (association of judicial experts)
- [] Other

Comments - Please also specify the registration criteria:

## 202-3. Is the registration of judicial experts limited in time?

( X ) Yes, for how longThe registration of judicial experts is limited based on the mandate

( ) No

```
Comments
```

### 202-4. Can an expert who is not on the list or not registered be appointed in a case?

( ) Yes

( X ) No

Comment - If yes, please specify in which cases:

## 203. Is the title of judicial experts protected?

() Yes

( X ) No

Comments - If appropriate, please explain the meaning of this protection:

## 203-1. Does the judicial expert have an obligation of training?

	Obligation of training
Initial training	( ) Yes ( X ) No
Continuous training	( ) Yes ( X ) No

Comments

## 203-2. If yes, does this training concern:

- [ ] judicial proceedings
- [ ] the profession of expert

[] other

Comments

## 204. Is the function of judicial experts regulated by legal norms?

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comments

# 204-1. On the occasion of a task entrusted to him/her, does the judicial expert have to report any potential conflicts of interest?

(X)Yes

( ) No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

## 205. Number of accredited or registered judicial experts:

	Total	Male	Female
Number of experts			
	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP	[ ] NAP

Comments

## 206-1. Number of cases where expert opinion was ordered by a judge or requested by the parties

	Number of cases
Total (1+2+3+4)	
	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP
1.Civil and commercial litigious cases	
5	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP
2.Administrative cases	
	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP
3.Criminal cases	
	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP
4. Other cases	
	[ X ] NA
	[ ] NAP

Comments

## 205-1. Who defines the amount of the expert remuneration?

	In civil/administrative cases	In criminal cases
Defined by law/by-law or a special regulation	(X)Yes	(X)Yes
	( ) No [ ] NAP	( ) No [ ] NAP
Defined by the court/judge	(X)Yes	(X)Yes
	( ) No [ ] NAP	( ) No []NAP
Defined by Ministry of Justice or another ministry (setting	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
a tariff for example)	(X)No []NAP	(X)No []NAP
Salary of public official (in case of forensic or another	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
specialist – who is public employee)	(X)No []NAP	(X)No []NAP
Freely agreed between expert and the parties	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	(X)No	(X)No ] ]NAP
Other	( ) Yes	( ) Yes
	(X)No	(X)No

Comments - If other, please specify:

## 206. Are there binding provisions for judicial experts regarding:

	Yes	No
Deadlines to provide expertise	(X)	( )
Quality of expertise	(X)	( )
Other	( )	(X)

[] NAP

Comments - If yes, please specify, and provide details in case there are possible sanctions:

## 207-1. Does the judge or another body control the progress of the expertise?

( X ) Yes

( ) No

If yes, please specify:

## 207-2. Are judicial experts' associations involved in:

- [ ] Selection processes
- [ ] Initial or continuous training
- [ ] Disciplinary procedures

[X]NAP

#### Comments

Sources: The Norwegian Courts Administration

## 12.Reforms in judiciary

## 12.1.Foreseen reforms

## 12.1.1Reforms

208. Can you provide information on the current debate in your country regarding the functioning of justice? Are there undergoing or foreseen reforms? If possible, please observe the following categories:

## 208-1. (Comprehensive) reform plans

- [ ] Yes (planned)
- [ ] Yes (adopted)
- [X] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
- [ ] No
- []NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: See 208-3

## 208-2. Budget

- [ ] Yes (planned)
- [ ] Yes (adopted)
- [ ] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
- [ ] No
- [X]NA

```
Comments - If yes, please specify:
```

208-3. Courts and public prosecution services (e.g. powers and organisation, structural changes - e.g. reduction of the number of courts (geographic locations), competences of the courts, management and working methods, information technologies, backlogs and efficiency, court fees, renovations and construction of new buildings)

[X] Yes (planned)

[X] Yes (adopted)

- [ X ] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
- [ ] No
- []NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: A Court Commission in 2019 presented an interim report where they suggested a comprehensive change in the number of District courts from 60 to 22, and the number of Court houses down to 30. After political debate, public hearing and a governmental proposal the Parliament made its decision in December 2020. 60 District Courts should be merged to 23, but all Court houses should still be preserved with manpower. After the decision the change was implemented from the 26th of April 2021. The named Court Commission have suggested several other changes:

-The hierarchy of the courts should be clarified in the Constitution.

- The Constitution should fix the maximum number of Supreme Court Judges. (To 20 or 22). - The role of the Judicial Appointment Board or other independent body – when appointing judges - should be made clear in The Constitution. - The protection of the position of Judges, are proposed to made clear in the Constitution.

These proposals are currently under consideration at the Ministry of Justice.

### 208-4. Access to justice and legal aid

- [X] Yes (planned)
- [ ] Yes (adopted)
- [ ] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
- [ ] No
- []NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: Legal Aid – In October 2018 the government appointed a public committee to review the legal aid scheme. Issues to be assessed by the committee included whether it is necessary to expand the scheme to cover more types of cases than at present, and whether the income thresholds should be adjusted. The committee finished their report in May 2020. The proposals in the report are currently under consideration at the Ministry of Justice.

## 208-5. High Judicial Council

- [X] Yes (planned)
- [ ] Yes (adopted)
- [ ] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
- [ ] No
- []NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: A Court Commission suggested in a report 2020, some changes for the Norwegian Courts Administration (NCA):

- The Government shall not have the current theoretical possibility to instruct the NCA Board.
- NCA shall have more influence in appointing members to the Supervisory committee for Judges and the Judicial Appointment Board.
- The Judiciary shall have greater impact when the member of the NCA Board should be appointed.

In the spring 2021, there have been a public hearing on the report (Which also content many other proposals about the courts.) These proposals are currently under consideration at the Ministry of Justice.

## 208-6. Legal professionals (judges, public prosecutors, lawyers, notaries, enforcement agents, etc.): organisation, education and training, etc.

- [ ] Yes (planned)
- [ ] Yes (adopted)
- [ ] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
- [ ] No
- [X]NA

Comments - If yes, please specify:

### 208-7. Gender balance

- [ ] Yes (planned)
- [ ] Yes (adopted)

```
[ ] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
```

```
[ X ] No
```

[]NA

Comments - If yes, please specify:

# 208-8. Reforms regarding civil, criminal and administrative laws, international conventions and cooperation activities

- [ ] Yes (planned)
- [ ] Yes (adopted)
- [ ] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
- [ ] No
- [X]NA

```
Comments - If yes, please specify:
```

## 208-9. Enforcement of court decisions and in particular regarding decisions against public

### authorities

- [ ] Yes (planned)
- [ ] Yes (adopted)
- [ ] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
- [ X ] No
- []NA

Comments - If yes, please specify:

## 208-10. Mediation and other Alternative Dispute Resolution

- [ ] Yes (planned)
- [ ] Yes (adopted)
- [ ] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
- [ ] No
- [X]NA

Comments - If yes, please specify:

## 208-11. Fight against crime

- [ ] Yes (planned)
- [ ] Yes (adopted)
- [ ] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
- [ ] No
- [X]NA

Comments - If yes, please specify:

## 208-12. Prison system

- [ ] Yes (planned)
- [ ] Yes (adopted)
- [ ] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)

```
[ ] No
```

```
[ X ] NA
```

Comments - If yes, please specify:

## 208-13. Child friendly justice

- [ ] Yes (planned)
- [ ] Yes (adopted)
- [ ] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
- [ ] No

```
[X]NA
```

Comments - If yes, please specify:

## 208-14. Domestic violence

- [ ] Yes (planned)
- [ ] Yes (adopted)
- [ ] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
- [ ] No
- [X]NA

Comments - If yes, please specify:

### 208-15. New information and communication technologies

- [ ] Yes (planned)
- [ ] Yes (adopted)
- [ ] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
- [ ] No
- [X]NA

Comments - If yes, please specify:

### 208-16. Other

- [ ] Yes (planned)
- [ ] Yes (adopted)
- [ ] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
- [ ] No
- [X]NA

Comments - If yes, please specify: